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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 495—77th Congress

Chapter 178--2d Session

H. R. 6511

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 495

TREASURY-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1943.

Title I - Treasury Department

Provides for transfer of funds from AAA, FSCC, FCIC, Commodity Credit, SMA, and FSA to Division of Disbursements for expenses of disbursing funds of those agencies.

Provides for transfer of funds from AAA, FCA and related agencies, FCIC, SMA, FSA, Civilian Conservation Corps, and Commodity Credit to U. S. Treasurer's Office for clearing checks, handling collections, etc.

Appropriates \$500,000 for salaries and expenses in connection with refunding of processing and related taxes, continues availability of the 1942 appropriation for refunding these taxes, and appropriates \$106,320 for the U. S. Processing Tax Board of Review.

Procurement Division: Provides for transfer of funds to Procurement Division to pay salaries of persons transferred or detailed and other necessary expenses incident to a transfer of functions to that Division. Provides that payments to the general supply fund for materials, supplies, etc., shall be credited to the Treasury Department books by transfer and counter-warrants prepared by the Procurement Division and counter-signed by the Comptroller General, and provides that advances received from Government departments shall be credited to the general supply fund. Authorizes the Procurement Division to recondition and repair surplus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to the Government service and to repair typewriters, at cost. States the maximum prices which may be paid for typewriters.

TITLE - POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Authorizes transfer of \$16,000 to other departments for chemical and other investigations.

Requires at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of the twine purchased by the Post Office Department to be made from domestic products.

Authorizes use of \$15,000 for purchase of material and manufacture in Post Office Department of small quantities of distinctive equipment needed by other departments.

Appropriates \$16,262,900 for vehicle service, including U. S. official mail and messenger service.

Authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for telephone services in post offices, to serve jointly two or more Government agencies, and to secure reimbursement for cost of such service from those agencies.

TITLE III - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Authorizes payment of travel expenses of employees being transferred from one official station to another when authorized by a department head.

(over)

Limits the cost of passenger-carrying automobiles to \$750, including exchange value; prohibits use of passenger carrying-automobiles (except those used by department heads, etc.) for private purposes; limits maintenance and upkeep of passenger-carrying automobiles to one-third the price of a new vehicle, such expense not to exceed \$400.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 6511

December 4, 1941	Hearings: House, H. R. 6511. Post Office Dept.
December 15, 1941	Hearings: House, H. R. 6511. Treasury Dept.
February 2, 1942	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 6511. House Report 1732. Print of the bill as reported. H. R. 6511 debated in the House.
February 3, 1942	H. R. 6511 passed the House as reported.
February 5, 1942	H. R. 6511 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
February 26, 1942	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6511.
March 4, 1942	Senate Committee reported H. R. 6511 with amendments. Senate Report 1152. (Print of the bill as reported not available).
March 5, 1942	H. R. 6511 debated in the Senate, and passed with amendments. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered. Senate Conferees appointed.
March 6, 1942	House agreed to the Senate amendments.
March 10, 1942	Approved. Public Law 495.

1825



77TH CONGRESS } 2d Session }	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES }	REPORT No. 1732
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TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

FEBRUARY 2, 1942.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6511]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

In previous years appropriations for support of the United States Coast Guard have been carried in the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill, but for 1943, due to transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy Department for the duration of the emergency, estimates for such purpose were submitted with the estimates for the Navy and are being carried in the bill making appropriations for the Navy.

The committee has endeavored to hold the amounts of appropriations to the lowest possible figure consistent with the rendition of adequate service. Both departments have exceedingly important functions to perform and the task has been approached with that thought. The Post Office Department is purely a service agency and must be equipped with adequate personnel and facilities to accommodate its patrons who pay for the service and are entitled to prompt and effi-

cient consideration. The major duties of the Treasury Department are service in nature to the entire Government, the principal functions comprising accounting, disbursing, and financing activities. The requirements for both services for the next fiscal year have increased due to the existing emergency. The Post Office Department has been confronted with many new and unusual problems, such as mail service for the Army on maneuvers, which occasioned an expense out of proportion to the cost of handling a similar amount of mail through regular channels and in addition has experienced a sharp increase in its regular operations on account of the accelerated pace of business generally in the country. The Treasury Department is feeling the impetus caused by the heavy expenditures for the Army, Navy, and other agencies contributing to the war effort. The committee has scrutinized carefully all appropriations proposed and has made provision as nearly as it is possible to determine needs at this time for the two departments. It is exceedingly difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy what the rate of expenditure will be by the end of the fiscal year 1943, nearly 18 months from the date of this report, but in the judgment of the committee, if present conditions continue through 1943, the various amounts carried in the bill as reported should be sufficient.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriations upon which this bill is based were submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 and will be found in detail in that document as follows: For the Post Office Department, pages 973 to 991, inclusive, and for the Treasury Department, pages 847 to 894, inclusive.

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report, pages 18 to 31, showing each appropriation for the fiscal year 1942, each Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1943, the amounts recommended in the bill for 1943, and the increase or decrease in each item of appropriation and estimate as compared with the amount recommended in the bill.

The total amount carried in the bill for both Departments is \$1,112,926,899, a sum more than the comparable appropriations for the present fiscal year by \$25,604,633, and a reduction of \$4,902,036 below the estimates transmitted by the President. Of the total amount carried, \$209,956,976 is chargeable to the Treasury Department, and \$902,969,923 is made available for the Post Office Department.

In order to present a bird's-eye picture of the items that enter into the totals of the bill, the following table, distinguishing as between nonoperating and operating expenses and showing comparisons as between 1942 appropriations and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill as well as the difference between the sums carried in the Budget estimates for 1943 and the figures approved by the committee, is inserted at this point:

Department	Appropriations for 1942	Estimates for 1943	Amount in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1942 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with estimates for 1943
TREASURY					
Nonoperating items:					
Federal land banks and Farm Mortgage Corporation, payments on account of reduction in interest rate on farm mortgages held by.....	\$36,400,000			—\$36,400,000	
Refunds:					
Internal revenue taxes.....	63,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$59,000,000	—4,000,000	—\$1,000,000
Customs collections and draw-backs.....	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000		
Moneys unclaimed and moneys erroneously received.....	50,000	70,000	65,000	+15,000	—5,000
Total, nonoperating items.....	118,450,000	79,070,000	78,065,000	—40,385,000	—1,005,000
Operating items, consisting of all departmental activities other than those set forth above.....	123,951,605	132,606,944	131,891,976	+7,940,371	—714,968
Total, Treasury Department.....	242,401,605	211,676,944	209,956,976	—32,444,629	—1,719,968
POST OFFICE					
Domestic air-mail transportation...	21,953,051	24,588,115	24,588,115	+2,635,064	
Foreign air-mail transportation.....	16,342,022	18,507,602	16,055,979	—286,043	—2,451,623
Public buildings, maintenance and operation.....	29,849,230	31,797,945	31,549,945	+1,700,715	—248,000
All other postal activities.....	776,776,358	831,258,329	830,775,884	+53,999,526	—482,445
Total, Post Office Department.....	844,920,661	906,151,991	902,969,923	+58,049,262	—3,182,068
Grand total, Treasury and Post Office Departments.....	1,087,322,266	1,117,828,935	1,112,926,899	+25,604,633	—4,902,036

Permanent appropriations.—In addition to the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill, permanent appropriations under the Treasury Department will be available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1943 estimated at \$4,766,082,300. This total compares with the estimated figure for the current fiscal year of \$4,082,270,048, an increase of \$683,812,252.

The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress. They consist of general and special fund appropriations and trust fund appropriations. The principal amounts estimated for 1943 under each category are as follows:

General and special funds:	
Interest on the public debt.....	\$1,450,000,000
Sinking fund.....	590,000,000
Trust funds:	
Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund.....	1,276,088,975
Unemployment trust fund.....	1,413,351,043

The amounts set forth above show increases over the estimated purposes for the present fiscal year as follows:

Interest on the public debt.....	\$200,000,000
Sinking fund.....	2,000,000
Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund.....	344,460,350
Unemployment trust fund.....	132,721,434

ADMINISTRATIVE PROMOTIONS

The estimates and the bill make provision for payment of all anticipated promotions within grades as contemplated by the so-called Ramspeck Act, Public Law 200, Seventy-seventh Congress.

The total cost of promotions under the act for the fiscal year 1943 for the two departments will be \$3,256,109. Of this amount \$2,486,186 is provided by the appropriation of additional funds and the remainder, \$769,923, will be absorbed out of salary lapses. The following tabulation sets forth the amounts under the two heads—new appropriation and amount to be absorbed—for each department:

Department	To be absorbed	New appropriation	Total
Treasury	\$679,003	\$1,723,991	\$2,402,994
Post Office	90,920	762,195	853,115
Total	769,923	2,486,186	3,256,109

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The amount recommended for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1943 in this bill is \$209,956,976.

This sum, compared with the current 1942 appropriations and the 1943 Budget estimates, is—

\$32,444,629 less than the 1942 appropriations; and

\$1,719,968 less than the total of the 1943 estimates.

As exhibited on page 3 of this report, the nonoperating expense items of the Department show a decrease of \$40,385,000 under the appropriations for 1942 and the operating expense items show an increase of \$7,940,371 over 1942. The decrease in nonoperating expense results from elimination of nonrecurring items for payments to the Federal land banks and the Farm Mortgage Corporation on account of reduction in interest rates on farm mortgages required for the fiscal year 1942 by Public Law 672 (76th Cong.), which expires on June 30, 1942, and a reduction of \$4,000,000 in the amount appropriated to refund payment of internal revenue taxes. The increase in operating expense items results from the added duties which have been placed on the Department in connection with the war effort and new tax legislation.

FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTY CONTROL

The Budget included an estimate of \$5,018,150 for this purpose but the committee, after considering the matter, has deferred action in view of the fact that the estimate does not approximate even a good prospect of the need for 1943 and the further fact that it is not at the present time possible to determine it. For the fiscal year 1942 an original appropriation of \$1,250,000 was made. In the third supplemental national defense bill, 1942, a supplemental appropriation of \$2,500,000 to support the activity until March 31, 1942, was provided. At the time of the submission of the supplemental estimate no attempt was made to estimate for needs beyond March 31 as the picture was changing so rapidly that no forecast of volume of work beyond that

date was practicable. The committee is now informed that this fund will probably be insufficient to provide the necessary personnel and other expenses to the date contemplated (March 31, 1942). The outbreak of war has materially affected the work of the organization and, in addition, Public Law, 354 (signed December 18, 1941) was enacted after the preparation of the estimate included in the Budget. This law authorizes more extensive control and regulation of alien-owned property than has been the practice heretofore but, to date, no administrative action looking to exercise of these powers has been taken. The committee will consider the problem in its entirety at some later date in the session and make a recommendation.

REIMBURSEMENT TO CARRIERS

The Second Deficiency Act, 1941, carried an appropriation of \$800,000 for the reimbursement, under the provisions of section 204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the act of January 7, 1941, to carriers of the amounts of deficits incurred during the period of control of railroads by the Government. The Budget includes provision for reappropriation of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for 1943. While a number of claims have been filed no awards have been made and none of the appropriation has yet been expended. The committee was advised (hearings, p. 81) that \$600,000 will be sufficient to pay all claims and therefore recommends the reappropriation of \$600,000 of the unexpended balance.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

STATIONERY

The estimate for this item, which provides funds for numerous items of equipment and miscellaneous expenses of the Department, is \$266,570 as compared with an appropriation for 1942 of \$333,000. The reduction is accounted for in the elimination from the item of the cost of certain equipment for which provision was made in 1942. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000 for 1943, a reduction of \$16,570 below the estimate, and has combined with the item the appropriation for stationery, in the amount of \$40,000, for 1943, making a total carried in the bill of \$290,000. Heretofore appropriations for stationery for the entire Treasury Department have been made in one separate item in the bill. In submitting the estimates for 1943 the Budget divided the item and gave each of the larger agencies of the Department its own stationery fund and included it in the estimates along with other funds for miscellaneous supplies and expenses. An estimate of \$40,000 to supply stationery to the smaller offices was submitted with the estimates for the Procurement Division. The committee approves the plan for appropriating funds for stationery directly to each bureau but has included the amount of \$40,000 for the smaller offices under the item "Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Treasury Department," to be expended by the Chief Clerk of the Department instead of making a separate appropriation to the Procurement Division. The committee has also placed a limitation in each instance on the amount which may be expended out of the other appropriations involved for stationery.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The estimate for salaries and expenses of this bureau is \$729,603 as compared with an appropriation for 1942 of \$453,450, an increase of \$276,153. The committee recommends appropriation of \$479,603, a reduction of \$250,000 below the estimate.

Of the proposed increase \$250,000 was requested to enable the Department to carry into effect Executive Order 8512, Regulations pertaining to budgetary administration and financial reporting. A comprehensive explanation of the order and the *modus operandi* under it appear on pages 49 to 53 of the hearings. The text of the order is included on pages 54 and 55 of the hearings.

Before reaching a decision on the estimate the committee considered carefully the possibility of conflict, through operation of certain provisions of the Executive order, between the functions assigned to the Treasury Department by the order and the functions vested by law in the Comptroller General of the United States. Section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act (31 U. S. C. 49) is as follows:

The Comptroller General shall prescribe the forms, systems, and procedure for administrative appropriation and fund accounting in the several departments and establishments, and for the administrative examination of fiscal officers' accounts and claims against the United States.

Subsection (b) of section 6 of the Executive order reads:

A uniform accounting terminology and uniform classifications of assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenditures shall be employed. Such classifications shall, so far as practicable, distinguish between expenditures which are of a recoverable nature, such as loans and investments, and those of a nonrecoverable nature.

Section 7 of the Executive order follows:

The uniform terminology, classification, principles, and the standards referred to in this order shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and shall be observed by all agencies in the financial reporting required by this order.

The Comptroller General holds office for fifteen years, is ineligible for reappointment, reports directly to Congress, and the law provides that he may be removed from office only by joint resolution of Congress for certain specific causes or by impeachment. The obvious purpose of establishing the General Accounting Office and giving this status to the Comptroller General was to obtain complete independence of the Executive in the auditing of governmental accounts, to insure that Government funds are accounted for and expended in accordance with the appropriations and other applicable law and to prevent their illegal and improper use. As a necessary adjunct to the powers thus vested section 309 was included in the act. The committee considers it of primary importance that the full authority of the Comptroller General be maintained as defined in the law.

It is the considered judgment of the committee that the powers vested in the Treasury Department under the two provisions of the Executive order in their present form would, if used to the extent of a reasonable interpretation, authorize the Treasury Department to reach far into the field of operations set apart to the Comptroller General under the provisions of section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act. The committee is informed that there has been, to date, a splendid spirit of cooperation between the two agencies in administra-

tion of the order and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Accounts of the Treasury Department have given definite assurance that they will meticulously avoid any encroachment on the functions of the Comptroller General. This gratifying assurance was given in all good faith and the committee has no doubt that, so long as present officials are in office, there would be no likelihood of any trespass. However, this is too important a matter involving the fundamental relationship of the Congress to the public purse to be left dependent on the life or tenure of governmental officials.

While the committee is in full accord with the principles involved in the Executive order and believes that the financial reports contemplated by the order would present to the Congress and the Executive a more definite picture of the financial condition of the Government and implement their endeavors to provide for the most economical administration of the various functions of government it is not willing to sanction any expansion at the present time because it is not emergent and there are so many pressing matters requiring the close attention of all officials of the Government, and is not willing to sanction it in the future unless and until proper safeguards of the jurisdiction of the Comptroller General as delimited by the Budget and Accounting Act are established either by Executive order or by statute. Some members of the committee feel that the information desired and the necessary changes in forms of accounting might be obtained by present organizations of the Government in cooperative exercise of their respective jurisdictions without the expenditure of any additional funds. The committee has, therefore, eliminated the cost of the program, \$250,000, from the bill.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Salaries.—The amount carried in the bill under this head, \$2,600,000, is \$191,185 more than the appropriations for 1942, \$2,408,815, and \$56,825 less than the Budget estimate for 1943, \$2,656,825. The major portion of the increase requested contemplated the employment of additional personnel in the Division of Loans and Currency. It is the judgment of the committee that the work of the Division should be carried on satisfactorily with the increase recommended in the bill, thereby effecting a reduction under the estimate of \$56,825.

EXPENSES OF LOANS

The Treasury Department Appropriation Act has each year carried a limitation on the amount that might be expended under the indefinite appropriation provided in the act of September 24, 1917, for expenses of loans and the estimates for 1943 carry a limitation of \$14,826,195 as compared with \$9,800,000 for 1942. The regular annual bill for 1942 established a limitation of \$4,292,000 which was increased to \$9,800,000 in the Second Deficiency Act, 1941. The estimate for 1943 was prepared in October and contemplated projection of the program through 1943 on a peacetime basis. The outbreak of war has accelerated the rate of borrowing and increased interest in the Defense bond program to such an extent that it has now been necessary for the President to recommend to Congress additional funds in the amount of \$17,450,000 for 1942 making a total for 1942 of \$27,-

500,000. The committee was informed during the hearings that the figure included in the estimate for 1943 is now considered to be wholly inadequate and that, while it will not be possible for the Department to make an accurate estimate of 1943 needs before March or April 1942, it appears now the final estimate will be in the neighborhood of \$40,000,000. In view of this uncertainty the committee has deleted the paragraph from the bill and will take up the matter at a later date when accurate data on which to base determination is available.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses.—The sum recommended in the bill, \$1,700,000, is an increase of \$63,165 above the appropriations for 1942, \$1,636,835, and a decrease below the estimate for 1943, \$1,779,335. This fund is augmented by transfers from the appropriations made to other agencies and by an appropriation carried annually in the emergency relief bill, and it is the judgment of the committee that the amount recommended plus these additional funds should meet the requirements of this office.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends the appropriation of the full amount of the estimate, \$80,980,940. The total appropriated for the Bureau for salaries and expenses for 1942 was \$72,329,085. The amount provided in the estimate and in the accompanying bill for the regular work of the Bureau in administering the various laws enacted prior to the Revenue Act of 1941, after making adjustments on account of nonrecurring items in the 1942 appropriation and increases for 1943 chargeable to transfers from other appropriations (where offsetting decreases have been made), administrative promotions required by the Ramspeck Act, and rent for quarters where certain field offices of the Bureau have been required to leave Government-owned buildings to make way for national defense agencies, is intended to carry through the fiscal year 1943 the same personnel and other items of expense as was appropriated for 1942.

The remainder of the item, \$7,680,288, represents the expense of collecting the new taxes levied under the Revenue Act of 1941. This fund will not be utilized to set up new organizations but will be expended entirely in augmenting the work of existing units in the Bureau. The statement appearing on page 336 of the hearings sets forth an outline of the various items of expenditure and the amount recommended for each. No provision is made for the collection of the so-called automobile use tax.

Refunding internal revenue collections.—The estimate for this purpose is \$60,000,000 and the appropriation for 1942 was \$63,000,000. The committee recommends the appropriation of \$59,000,000 for 1943. There is an estimated unexpended balance in excess of \$3,000,000 to be carried over from the 1942 appropriation into 1943 which will be available for refunds due on taxes for 1942 and prior years. It is the judgment of the committee that this unexpended balance together with a new appropriation of \$59,000,000 will be sufficient to meet the requirements for 1943.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends appropriation of the full amount of the estimate, \$10,327,168, which is an increase of \$273,668 above the appropriations for 1942 of \$10,053,500. The actual increases involved total \$1,342,713 which figure is subject to offset on account of reduction in quantities of certain items to be printed totaling \$58,279 and on account of the deduction of nonrecurring items totaling \$1,007,266. In the nonrecurring items there appears a saving of \$717,116 which is made possible by the adoption of a more economical method of printing certain revenue stamps. The committee is informed that this method of printing may prove to be useful in the production of other items and, in view of the substantial saving obtained, strongly urges the Bureau to adopt it wherever practicable. The major item of increase, \$1,060,938, is included to defray the cost of printing 16,200,000 additional sheets of currency during the fiscal year 1943. The rapid turn-over in business has reduced the average life of dollar bills in circulation from 9 to 7 months and the payment of the Army in currency has thrown an additional demand for small denomination bills on the Bureau. The remainder of the increase is distributed among various items printed in the Bureau including internal revenue stamps, Treasurer's checks, customs stamps, etc.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

The estimates for the Bureau of the Mint are recommended for appropriation in full with the exception of the estimate for salaries and expenses at mints and assay offices. The appropriation for this item for 1942 was \$3,194,400, the estimate for 1943 is \$3,919,960, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,694,960 for 1943. The mints have been operating at full capacity on three shifts a day for some months and are producing an unprecedented number of coins. There is now pending before the Congress a deficiency estimate for 1942 in the amount of \$1,395,000 to carry this program at its present rate through the remainder of the current fiscal year. The placing in circulation of this large quantity of coin should meet the demand without the necessity of producing at the same rate through the entire fiscal year 1943. Furthermore, the estimate was prepared long before the outbreak of war and it is altogether possible that the drastic curtailment of manufacture of consumer goods will by next summer have so seriously affected the markets that the demand for small coin will be far less than was anticipated at the time the estimate was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill proposes an appropriation of \$865,397, the full amount of the estimate, and a reduction under appropriations for 1942 of \$108,598. The reduction largely results from the transfer of personnel whose salaries total \$94,550, to the account of the general supply fund. The committee was confronted, in the consideration of this item, with a recommendation for reductions in personnel totaling \$26,000, a situation so unique in the consideration of appropriation bills as to be worthy of comment.

PRINTING AND BINDING

The estimate for printing and binding for the Treasury Department for 1943 is \$410,800 and the appropriation for 1942 was \$538,300. As carried in the past this item provided all printing and binding for the Department except the Bureau of Internal Revenue which has received a separate appropriation for the purpose. It has been the practice to make allotments from this appropriation to the various bureaus and offices as required. In the opinion of the committee it is desirable to make the appropriation for each bureau directly to such bureau in order that the appropriations for each bureau may reflect the entire cost of operation. Also each bureau will be responsible for its own printing funds and will be required to secure its supplies entirely within the limitations of its own appropriations and any deficiency will be presented to Congress instead of merely resulting in an adjustment between allotments. To effect this purpose the committee has written into the bill the following items for printing and binding:

Bureau of Accounts.....	\$28, 000
Comptroller of the Currency.....	25, 000
Bureau of Customs.....	61, 000
Division of Disbursement.....	53, 900
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	5, 500
Bureau of the Mint.....	6, 300
Bureau of Narcotics.....	5, 000
Bureau of the Public Debt.....	12, 000
Secret Service.....	4, 000
Treasurer of the United States.....	22, 000
Chief Clerk (to make provision for small offices where amounts involved are small).....	26, 600
Procurement Division (including provision for miscellaneous stock items purchased in large quantities and used by all agencies of the department).....	161, 500
Total.....	410, 800

The plan followed in making appropriations for stationery and printing and binding for the Treasury Department in this bill is in the nature of an experiment for the fiscal year 1943. If it proves satisfactory the committee will give consideration to extending it to similar appropriations in other bills for 1944.

In order to secure orderly and uniform handling of printing and binding for the Department it appeared advisable to require that all orders go through the Procurement Division. In order to effect this the following language is included in the bill:

Provided further, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Finances.—The total appropriations recommended in the bill for the Post Office Department, \$902,969,923, represent an increase of \$58,049,262 over appropriations for 1942, \$844,920,661, and a decrease of \$3,182,068 below the estimates for 1943, \$906,151,991. It is now estimated (hearings p. 19) that it will be necessary to request deficiency appropriations for 1942 totaling approximately \$33,000,000. If

it becomes necessary to appropriate such an amount the increase proposed in the bill over 1942 will be reduced to about \$25,000,000. In the case of the Post Office Department the amount to be appropriated or expended for a particular purpose cannot be determined in advance by any arbitrary rule. The various acts of Congress have stipulated the services which the department must render and have, in practically all cases as in the instance of salaries of employees, determined the elements of cost. Whatever volume of mail is presented must be handled and such services as are prescribed by law must be rendered in whatever amount necessary to move the mail. Whatever the cost it must be paid. The committee looks to the Department to keep close watch over its expenses and to make reductions and effect economies wherever possible. In the judgment of the committee the officials of the Department are fully conscious of their responsibilities in this regard as evidenced by the fact that, while costs have increased during the past several years, revenues have increased at a more rapid rate. It appears logical that the cost of expanding the organization to handle a larger volume of business should not be as large proportionately as the initial cost of establishing the system for a smaller volume and such has been the case. The following table sets forth a comparison between revenues and expenditures for the last 3 fiscal years and estimates for the current and next succeeding fiscal years:

Fiscal year	Revenue	Percent increase over previous year	Expenditures and obligations	Percent increase over previous year	Operating deficit
1939.....	\$745,955,075.24	-----	\$786,122,320.08	-----	\$40,167,244.84
1940.....	766,948,625.74	2.81	808,307,410.47	2.82	41,358,783.73
1941.....	812,827,735.71	5.98	839,791,417.36	3.89	26,963,681.65
1942 ¹	860,000,000.00	5.80	877,414,220.00	4.48	17,414,220.00
1943 ¹	907,000,000.00	5.47	906,151,991.00	3.28	+818,009.00

¹ Estimated.

It will be noted in the foregoing table that an operating cash deficit in excess of \$40,000,000 has, in 5 years, been converted into a cash operating surplus.

Figures demonstrate that the postal revenues during the first 4 months of the fiscal year 1941 increased 6 percent over the like period in 1940 and revenues increased during the first 4 months of 1942 8 percent over the like period of 1941. At the time of the hearings a year ago the postal revenues for 1942 were estimated at \$795,000,000. Present revised estimates put the figure at \$860,000,000. These statistics indicate clearly the difficulty in attempting to evaluate the needs of the Postal Service. However, the committee has been assured by the departmental officials that, if their estimates of volume of mail to be handled prove accurate, the funds recommended to be appropriated should be adequate.

SALARIES, DEPARTMENTAL

The committee recommends a total of \$3,177,119 for salaries in the various offices in the Department in Washington. This is an increase of \$138,505 above appropriations of \$3,038,614 for 1942, and a de-

crease of \$68,760 below the estimates of \$3,245,879 for 1943. The increases for these offices were strongly urged on the committee as having been long needed and important to the proper management of the business of the Department. It is the judgment of the committee that the amount allowed will enable the various offices to sufficiently augment their staffs to handle necessary work expeditiously.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATIVE PLANNING

The estimates include the amount of \$47,500 for the establishment of an Office of Budget and Administrative Planning. The committee recognizes the need for such an office and approves its establishment but it appears that at least a part of the proposed functions will be taken over from other divisions of the Department. Part of the cost of the new office should be offset by reductions in such other divisions and the committee recommends the appropriation of \$25,000 with the expectation that the additional amount required will be secured through transfers of personnel.

It was represented that many improvements in business methods of the Department might be expected through the efforts of the proposed new office. It is the hope of the committee that such improvements will be reflected in reduced costs of the Postal Service.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Requests for new personnel totaling \$34,600—4 positions at \$4,600 each and 10 positions at \$1,620 each—were presented to the committee for the Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General. Of this amount the committee has approved \$21,550 and leaves to the Department the determination as to which of the proposed positions will be filled. The total amount recommended is \$425,000 which represents a reduction of \$13,050 below the Budget estimate of \$438,050.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors.—The Budget estimate contemplated the employment of 760 inspectors, an increase of 125 over the number appropriated for in 1942, and the committee has approved the employment of 735, an increase of 100 above 1942. The postal inspection service has been burdened with an unusual amount of extra work on account of installation of postal facilities at the new Army cantonments and other defense establishments and, while it is true that there is some continuing work on this account, it is the judgment of the committee that the peak of the load is now passed and that the employment of 100 additional inspectors will enable the service to keep abreast of its task. The amount recommended in the bill is \$2,749,500 as compared with a Budget estimate of \$2,818,250 and an appropriation for 1942 of \$2,464,750.

Traveling expense.—A proportionate reduction is made in this item on account of the reduction in number of inspectors to be employed. The amount recommended is \$743,000 as compared with a Budget estimate of \$765,000 and an appropriation for 1942 of \$665,350.

Clerks, division headquarters.—Eighteen new positions were requested for the various division headquarters on account of the new inspectors and the committee approves 14 clerks, an increase in proportion to the number of new inspectors allowed. In addition the estimates

contemplated the employment of 124 clerks at posts of duty of inspectors other than at division headquarters to replace clerks now detailed from post-office rolls with an offsetting reduction in the amount requested for employment of clerks at first- and second-class post offices. This recommendation meets with the approval of the committee and the total amount included in the bill is \$780,370 as compared with an estimate of \$788,970 and an appropriation for 1942 of \$483,975.

Departmental salaries.—An increase of \$22,090 for employment of clerks in the Department was requested on account of the additional inspectors recommended in the estimates. Of this amount the committee approves \$17,690, an increase in proportion to the number of new inspectors allowed. The total amount included in the bill is \$262,550 as compared with an estimate of \$266,950 and an appropriation for 1942 of \$240,910.

COMPENSATION TO ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS

Under existing law 5,046 post offices of the first and second classes are eligible for the designation of assistant postmasters whenever the Department determines the need is sufficient subject, of course, to the availability of appropriation to pay the necessary salary. Currently 2,859 assistant postmasters are employed and 2,187 offices have no assistant postmasters. The estimate for 1943 includes provision for 90 in addition to those now employed which leaves 2,097 offices not provided for. The situation at many of these offices is such as to require that they be supplied with assistant postmasters and the bill, as reported, carries sufficient funds to appoint 524 in excess of the number provided in the Budget, or one fourth of the number required to supply all of the 2,097 offices. The total appropriation recommended is \$8,827,800 as compared with an estimate of \$7,675,000 and an appropriation for 1942 of \$7,278,000.

Inasmuch as the designation of an assistant postmaster at an office replaces one clerk now employed all of the increase but \$52,800 is offset by a reduction in the appropriation for clerks at first- and second-class offices. The net increase in cost on account of these additional positions is, therefore, \$52,800.

CLERKS AT FIRST- AND SECOND-CLASS OFFICES

This appropriation has been reduced \$1,100,000 below the Budget estimate on account of transfer of clerks to the assistant postmaster roll as explained above. The total amount recommended is \$229,900,000 as compared with an estimate of \$231,000,000 and an appropriation for 1942 of \$216,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, FIRST- AND SECOND-CLASS OFFICES

The amount included in this appropriation for travel, \$500,000, represents an increase of \$110,000 over the allocation for this purpose in 1942. During the first 4 months of 1942 \$50,000 was expended for travel and if the same rate, or even a considerably accelerated rate, prevails during the remainder of the year the current appropriation will not be expended and no increase above the current appropriation appears to be necessary. The committee has, therefore, reduced the item \$50,000, the reduction to be absorbed in the travel

allocation. This will allow an increase of \$60,000 over 1942 which should prove sufficient to meet any contingency. The total amount recommended is \$2,450,000 as compared with an estimate of \$2,500,000 and an appropriation for 1942 of \$1,825,000.

FOREIGN MAIL TRANSPORTATION BY STEAMSHIP

The committee recommends approval of the Budget estimate of \$2,410,000, an increase of \$110,000 over appropriations for 1942. The cost of transportation of mails by steamship is paid at poundage rates. A very heavy decrease in trans-Atlantic shipments has occurred on account of the conditions brought about by war. However, there has been a very heavy increase in shipments to Central and South America and to trans-Pacific destinations. The increase to these points has practically offset the loss in trans-Atlantic shipments. It is, of course, impossible at this time to predict what the situation will be with regard to trans-Pacific shipments. The table appearing on pages 177 and 178 of the hearings presents a comparative statement of volume of mail to the various quarters.

FOREIGN AIR MAIL TRANSPORTATION

The estimates were prepared before the outbreak of war and, therefore, included provision for routes which are not now in operation. The committee approves in full the estimates for those routes which are still being flown, but has eliminated the amount included for those routes which have been suspended temporarily. The following tabulation sets forth in detail the deviation from the original estimate and the amount included in the bill for each route:

Statement of costs as of Jan. 17, 1942, service on some of the routes being interrupted by war conditions (but not including cost of new service on FAM 22, Miami to Leopoldville)

Route No.	Estimated cost as now operated	Difference from original estimate	
		Increase	Decrease
1.....	\$255,895.91		
5.....	1,538,203.40		
5XA.....	394,269.72		
5XB.....	358,974.72		
	2,291,447.84		\$5,992.86
6.....	1,030,112.42		
6X.....	404,703.78		
	1,434,816.20	\$35,253.40	
7.....	32,688.75		
8.....	1,055,548.08		
9.....	3,435,326.96	1 268,292.96	
10.....	2,117,300.74		
14.....	1,602,748.14		1,539,213.36
15.....	27,097.72		
16.....	40,909.44		
17.....			143,915.20
18.....	3,215,922.16		
19.....			1,136,225.15
20.....	447,564.00	89,512.80	
21.....	83,314.04		19,335.64
Handling charge, Canal Zone.....	6,000.00		
Expense, postal agency, Cali, Colombia.....	9,400.00		
Total.....	16,055,979.98	393,059.16	2,844,682.21
Net decrease.....	2,451,623.05		

¹ Not included in original estimates but since authorized for defense purposes.

The route from Miami to Leopoldville, South Africa, was inaugurated after preparation of the estimate. No rate of compensation to the carrier has yet been fixed by the Civil Aeronautics Board and therefore the committee has no basis on which to recommend an appropriation for this service. It is understood that this route will be the subject of a supplemental estimate at some future date.

DOMESTIC AIR MAIL SERVICE

The committee has approved the full amount of the estimate, \$24,588,115, for this service which is an increase of \$2,635,064 over appropriations for the same purpose for 1942. The increase is entirely for increased poundage and increased frequencies of travel on existing routes and no new routes are provided for.

The following table lists the additional frequencies provided for and the annual cost of each:

Route	Proposed increases in frequency of service	Annual cost
46	1 round trip daily:	
47	Buffalo-Pittsburgh.....	\$20,403.50
	St. Louis-Nashville.....	57,509.40
	Evansville-Louisville.....	19,549.40
48	Minneapolis-St. Louis.....	129,808.60
	Des Moines-Kansas City.....	43,186.80
51	Norfolk-Knoxville.....	89,775.40
52	Great Falls-Lethbridge.....	43,431.35
53	Memphis-Houston.....	112,923.70
54	Cincinnati-Atlanta.....	80,446.00
55	Pittsburgh-Birmingham.....	133,900.25
24	Augusta-Savannah.....	20,622.50
13	1 round trip daily, except Sundays and holidays, between Los Angeles and San Diego changed to 1 round trip daily.....	5,770.18
20	1 round trip daily, except Sundays and holidays, between New Orleans and Houston, changed to 1 round trip daily.....	11,587.13
28	1 round trip daily, except Sundays and holidays, between Great Falls and Cheyenne, changed to 1 round trip daily.....	23,705.41
17	1 round trip daily, except Sundays and holidays, between Cheyenne and Denver, changed to 1 round trip daily.....	4,191.36
30	1 round trip daily, except Sundays and holidays, between Chicago and Fort Worth, changed to 1 round trip daily.....	30,972.64
32	1 round trip daily, except Sundays and holidays, between Grand Rapids and Chicago, changed to 1 round trip daily.....	4,361.28
	Total increased frequencies.....	\$31,744.90
	Less deduction for approximate 97 percent performance of service.....	26,092.90
	Net amount required.....	\$05,652.00

The following table details the estimate for increased mail loads on existing frequencies:

Route	Termini	Annual increase
1	New York-San Francisco.....	\$186,762
2	New York-Los Angeles.....	149,424
3	Chicago-Seattle.....	115,527
4	Fort Worth-Los Angeles.....	70,009
5	New York-New Orleans.....	77,211
6	New York-Miami.....	63,127
10	Chicago-Jacksonville.....	28,357
13	Salt Lake City-San Diego.....	12,805
18	Boston-New York.....	10,061
23	Albany-Fort Worth.....	69,989
30	Chicago-Fort Worth.....	15,378
44	Kansas City-Pittsburgh-New York.....	85,590
	Total estimated increase in cost for 1943.....	\$85,240

Rates of compensation to carriers.—During the hearings, the committee discussed at length with officials of the Post Office Department the matter of rates being paid for transportation of domestic air mail. From the testimony it appears that there has been little revision of rates which were originally fixed on a subsidy basis as provided by law. As stated by the Second Assistant Postmaster General the rate does not represent a proper charge for carrying the mail but is the difference between approved operating expense and revenues from other sources. In other words, there is no relation between the cost of carrying the mail and the rate. The air-mail rate is a vehicle for providing a subsidy to a new and nationally important industry. Without in any sense criticizing this system the committee desires to express the view that close attention should be given to these rates looking toward reduction at the earliest practicable date. Payment of a subsidy in order to assist the industry in development is justifiable but that subsidy should be reduced as soon as companies reach the point where aid is no longer justifiable. Attention is invited to the table appearing on page 124 of the hearings giving air travel statistics from 1935 to 1941, inclusive. It will be noted that during those years passenger revenues have increased approximately 500 percent and that express revenues, although in much smaller total amount, have increased at about the same rate. Immediate restudy of the rate structure and probably extensive revision are indicated by these facts and it appears desirable that the Civil Aeronautics Board should give immediate attention to the problem.

POST OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The committee has made a reduction of \$100,000 in the amount proposed in the estimates for this purpose but the figure included in the bill represents an increase of \$475,000 above the appropriations for 1942 which should provide all funds necessary. The amount proposed is \$3,700,000 as compared with an estimate of \$3,800,000 and an appropriation for 1942 of \$3,225,000.

The estimate as presented included \$100,000 for the purchase of various types of postage metering devices and the committee, while reducing the total amount appropriated under this head, approves the expenditures of the full amount of \$100,000 as proposed by the Department for postage metering devices. They have demonstrated their usefulness both in expediting service to the public and in savings in operating expenses in the Postal Service and their more extensive use is endorsed by the committee.

VEHICLE SERVICE

The committee recommends \$16,262,900 for this item as compared with an estimate of \$16,308,350 and an appropriation for 1942 of \$15,900,000. The reduction of \$45,450 is applied to the allocation for employment of new personnel but there remains an amount in excess of \$80,000 for additional personnel which should supply all requirements.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE

Furniture and equipment.—The committee recommends the appropriation of \$700,000 as compared with an appropriation for 1942 of \$637,500 and an estimate for 1943 of \$748,000. More than likely the curtailment of manufacture of many articles of the types intended to be purchased will make it impossible for the Department to procure all equipment contemplated at the time of the preparation of the estimate. The statement was made that a substantial portion of the proposed increase would be utilized for replacement of worn-out furniture in courtrooms and offices of court attachés. Inasmuch as the prices of such equipment probably will be excessive and the use of substitute materials likely will force the purchase of inferior merchandise, such replacements may well be deferred until procurements may be made in a normal market.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore enacted are recommended:

On page 29, Procurement Division:

* * * *Provided further, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.*

* * * *Provided further, That per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia:* * * *

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Object	Appropriations for 1942	Budget estimates for 1943	Recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1942	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1943
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY					
Secretary's office, salaries.....	\$290, 000	\$265, 655	\$265, 655	—\$24, 345	-----
Foreign-owned property.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	-----
Reduction in interest on farm mortgages.....	26, 800, 000			—26, 800, 000	-----
Payments to Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	9, 600, 000			—9, 600, 000	-----
Reimbursement to carriers.....	2 800, 000	(3)	(2)	—800, 000	-----
Division of Research and Statistics.....	220, 045	182, 925	182, 925	—37, 120	-----
General Counsel's office, salaries.....	145, 000	145, 925	145, 925	+ 925	-----
Personnel Division.....	126, 070	124, 030	134, 030	+ 7, 960	-----
Chief Clerk and Superintendent, office of, salaries.....	4 221, 620	238, 840	238, 840	+ 17, 220	-----
Contingent expenses.....	369, 000	306, 570	290, 000	—79, 000	—\$16, 570
Printing and binding.....			26, 600	+ 26, 600	+ 26, 600

Treasury Buildings:

Operating force, salaries-----	360, 204	373, 904	373, 904	+ 13, 700	-----
Guard force, salaries-----	406, 900	402, 860	402, 860	- 4, 040	-----
Bureau of Accounts, salaries and expenses-----	⁵ 453, 450	729, 603	479, 603	+ 26, 153	-250, 000
Printing and binding-----			28, 000	+ 28, 000	+ 28, 000
Disbursement, Division of-----	1, 774, 453	1, 783, 413	1, 783, 413	+ 8, 960	-----
Printing and binding-----			53, 900	+ 53, 900	+ 53, 900
Contingent expenses, public moneys-----	200, 000	300, 000	300, 000	+ 100, 000	-----
Recoinage of minor coins-----	20, 000	15, 000	15, 000	- 5, 000	-----
Recoinage of silver coins-----	425, 000	350, 000	350, 000	- 75, 000	-----
Relief of indigent of Alaska-----	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000	-----	-----
Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered-----	35, 000	50, 000	50, 000	+ 15, 000	-----
Unclaimed moneys, payment of-----	15, 000	20, 000	15, 000	-----	-5, 000
Bureau of the Public Debt, salaries-----	⁶ 2, 408, 815	2, 656, 825	2, 600, 000	+ 191, 185	-56, 825
Printing and binding-----			12, 000	+ 12, 000	+ 12, 000
Distinctive paper for United States securities-----			1, 296, 238	+ 182, 238	-----
Total, Office of Secretary of the Treasury, including special items-----	1, 114, 000	1, 296, 238	1, 296, 238	-----	-----
	45, 814, 557	9, 281, 788	9, 073, 893	-36, 740, 664	-207, 895

¹ Action deferred until more accurate determination as to needs for 1943 is possible.² In Second Deficiency Act, 1941.³ Reappropriates unexpended balance.⁴ Includes \$7,520 of the appropriation "Salaries, Division of Printing," transferred to this item.⁵ Includes \$6,100 transferred from the appropriation "Stationery, Treasury Department."⁶ Includes \$13,000 transferred from the appropriation "Stationery, Treasury Department."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1942	Budget estimates for 1943	Recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1942	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1943
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF UNITED STATES					
Salaries-----	\$1,636,835	\$1,779,335	\$1,700,000	+\$63,165	—\$79,335
Printing and binding-----			22,000	+22,000	+22,000
Federal Reserve and national currency, salaries for redemption of (reimbursable)-----	58,000	58,815	58,815	+815	-----
Total, Treasurer's office-----	1,694,835	1,838,150	1,780,815	+85,980	—57,335
CUSTOMS SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	21,385,855	21,472,293	21,385,855	-----	—86,438
Printing and binding-----			61,000	+61,000	+61,000
Refunds, draw-backs, etc-----	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	-----	-----
Total, Customs Service-----	40,385,855	40,472,293	40,446,855	+61,000	—25,438
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY					
Salaries-----	246,400	249,895	249,895	+3,495	-----
Printing and binding-----			25,000	+25,000	+25,000
Total Office of Comptroller of Currency-----	246,400	249,895	274,895	+28,495	+25,000

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1942	Budget estimates for 1943	Recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1942	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1943
SECRET SERVICE					
Departmental salaries-----	\$69, 948	\$70, 793	\$70, 793	+\$845	-----
Printing and binding-----			4, 000	+ 4, 000	+\$4, 000
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes-----	" 1, 068, 900	1, 075, 470	1, 075, 470	+ 6, 570	-----
White House Police, salaries and expenses--	202, 400	202, 400	202, 400	-----	-----
Total, Secret Service-----	1, 341, 248	1, 348, 663	1, 352, 663	+ 11, 415	+ 4, 000
BUREAU OF THE MINT					
Director's Office, salaries and expenses-----	¹² 135, 920	137, 710	137, 710	+ 1, 790	-----
Printing and binding-----			6, 300	+ 6, 300	+ 6, 300
Freight on bullion and coin-----	187, 500	15, 000	15, 000	— 172, 500	-----
Operation of mints and assay offices-----	¹³ 3, 199, 255	3, 919, 960	3, 694, 960	+ 495, 705	— 225, 000
Presentation of medals-----		800		-----	— 800
Total, mints and assay offices-----	3, 522, 675	4, 073, 470	3, 853, 970	+ 331, 295	— 219, 500

PROCUREMENT DIVISION, SUPPLY BRANCH			
Salaries and expenses-----	14 973, 995	865, 397	865, 397
Printing and binding-----	538, 300	410, 800	161, 500
Total, Procurement Division, Branch of Supply -----	1, 512, 295	1, 276, 197	1, 026, 897
Total, Treasury Department, title I, regular annual appropriations-----	15 242, 401, 605	211, 676, 944	209, 956, 976

¹¹ Includes \$51,900 carried in the Second Deficiency Act, 1941, and \$8,000 of the appropriation "Stationery, Treasury Department" transferred to this item.

¹² Includes \$14,300 transferred from "Contingent Expenses, Office of Director of the Mint" and \$600 transferred from "Stationery, Treasury Department."

¹³ Includes \$2,900 transferred from the appropriation "Stationery, Treasury Department."

¹⁴ Includes \$52,740 transferred from "Salaries, Division of Printing," and \$30,500 transferred from "Stationery, Treasury Department."

¹⁵ Includes \$901,900 carried in Second Deficiency Act, 1941.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Object	Appropriations for 1942	Budget estimates for 1943	Recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1942	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1943
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.					
<i>Salaries</i>					
Postmaster General, office of-----	\$228, 489	\$231, 989	\$231, 989	+\$3, 500	-----
Office of Budget and Administrative Planning-----		47, 500	25, 000	+25, 000	-\$22, 500
First Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	397, 985	438, 050	425, 000	+27, 015	-13, 050
Second Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	593, 700	612, 750	610, 000	+16, 300	-2, 750
Third Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	805, 715	825, 235	820, 000	+14, 285	-5, 235
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	477, 970	487, 630	487, 630	+9, 660	-----
Solicitor's office-----	¹⁶ 130, 500	150, 050	140, 000	+9, 500	-10, 050
Chief inspector's office-----	240, 910	266, 950	262, 550	+21, 640	-4, 400
Purchasing agent's office-----	47, 635	49, 950	49, 950	+2, 315	-----
Bureau of Accounts-----	115, 710	135, 775	125, 000	+9, 290	-10, 775
Total salaries-----	¹⁶ 3, 038, 614	3, 245, 879	3, 177, 119	+138, 505	-68, 760

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1942	Budget estimates for 1943	Recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1942	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1943
POSTAL SERVICE—continued					
<i>First Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Postmasters-----	\$50, 200, 000	\$51, 750, 000	\$51, 750, 000	+\$1, 550, 000	-----
Assistant postmasters-----	7, 278, 000	7, 675, 000	8, 827, 800	+\$1, 549, 800	+\$1, 152, 800
Clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices-----	216, 000, 000	231, 000, 000	229, 900, 000	+\$13, 900, 000	—1, 100, 000
Clerks in charge of contract stations-----	1, 640, 000	1, 950, 000	1, 950, 000	+\$310, 000	-----
Separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices-----	415, 000	420, 000	420, 000	+\$5, 000	-----
Unusual conditions at post offices-----	85, 000	800, 000	750, 000	+\$665, 000	—50, 000
Clerical services, third-class offices-----	8, 250, 000	8, 450, 000	8, 450, 000	+\$200, 000	-----
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices-----	1, 825, 000	2, 500, 000	2, 450, 000	+\$625, 000	—50, 000
Village delivery service-----	1, 675, 000	1, 625, 000	1, 625, 000	—\$50, 000	-----
Detroit River postal service-----	11, 960	11, 960	11, 960	-----	-----
Carfare and bicycle allowance including special-delivery carfare-----	1, 475, 000	1, 700, 000	1, 700, 000	+\$225, 000	-----

Letter carriers, City Delivery Service-----	151, 500, 000	162, 500, 000	162, 500, 000	+ 11, 000, 000	-----
Fees to special-delivery messengers-----	9, 250, 000	11, 000, 000	11, 000, 000	+ 1, 750, 000	-----
Total, office of First Assistant-----	449, 604, 960	481, 381, 960	481, 334, 760	+ 31, 729, 800	-----
<i>Second Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Inland transportation:					
Star-route service (except Alaska)-----	11, 400, 000	12, 500, 000	12, 500, 000	+ 1, 100, 000	-----
Star routes in Alaska-----	170, 000	180, 000	180, 000	+ 10, 000	-----
Steamboat or other power-boat routes-----	1, 397, 750	1, 650, 000	1, 650, 000	+ 252, 250	-----
Railroad routes and mail-messenger service-----	112, 300, 585	126, 000, 000	126, 000, 000	+ 13, 699, 415	-----
Railway Mail Service:					
Salaries-----	57, 477, 450	60, 530, 175	60, 530, 175	+ 3, 052, 725	-----
Travel allowance to railway postal clerks-----	3, 275, 000	3, 375, 000	3, 375, 000	+ 100, 000	-----
Expenses, superintendents, chief clerks, etc-----	57, 500	57, 500	57, 500	-----	-----
Rent, light, fuel, etc-----	450, 000	430, 000	430, 000	- 20, 000	-----
By electric and cable cars-----	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	-----	-----
Foreign mail transportation (excluding foreign air mail)-----	2, 300, 000	2, 410, 000	2, 410, 000	+ 110, 000	-----
					- 47, 200

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943 and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1942	Budget estimates for 1943	Recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1942	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with estimates, 1943
POSTAL SERVICE—continued					
<i>First Assistant Postmaster General—Con.</i>					
Foreign countries, balances due-----	\$1, 500, 000	\$2, 250, 000	\$2, 250, 000	+ \$750, 000	-----
Foreign air-mail transportation-----	¹⁷ 16, 342, 022	18, 507, 602	16, 055, 979	-- 286, 043	-\$2, 451, 623
Indemnities for loss or injury of international mail-----	8, 000	8, 000	8, 000	-----	-----
Domestic air-mail transportation-----	¹⁸ 21, 953, 051	24, 588, 115	24, 588, 115	+ 2, 635, 064	-----
Rural Delivery Service-----	92, 100, 000	92, 200, 000	92, 200, 000	+ 100, 000	-----
Total, office of Second Assistant-----	¹⁹ 320, 931, 358	344, 886, 392	342, 434, 769	+ 21, 503, 411	- 2, 451, 623
<i>Third Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards-----	5, 065, 000	5, 450, 000	5, 450, 000	+ 385, 000	-----
Indemnity for loss of registered mail, etc-----	500, 000	600, 000	550, 000	+ 50, 000	- 50, 000
Unpaid money orders-----	190, 000	200, 000	190, 000	-----	- 10, 000
Total, office of Third Assistant-----	5, 755, 000	6, 250, 000	6, 190, 000	+ 435, 000	- 60, 000

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General

Stationery, equipment, and supplies-----	3, 225, 000	3, 800, 000	3, 700, 000	+475, 000	-100, 000
Equipment shops-----	1, 075, 000	1, 706, 685	1, 650, 000	+575, 000	-56, 685
Rent, light, and fuel-----	9, 950, 000	10, 130, 000	10, 130, 000	+180, 000	-----
Pneumatic-tube service (New York)-----	540, 628	540, 628	540, 628	-----	-----
Pneumatic-tube service (Boston)-----	24, 000	24, 000	24, 000	-----	-----
Vehicle service-----	15, 900, 000	16, 308, 350	16, 262, 900	+362, 900	-45, 450
Transportation of equipment-----	350, 000	376, 000	376, 000	+26, 000	-----
Public buildings, maintenance and operation:					
Operating force-----	23, 711, 730	24, 549, 945	24, 549, 945	+838, 215	-----
Operating supplies-----	5, 500, 000	6, 500, 000	6, 300, 000	+800, 000	-200, 000
Furniture, etc.-----	637, 500	748, 000	700, 000	+62, 500	-48, 000
Total, office of Fourth Assistant-----	60, 913, 858	64, 683, 608	64, 233, 473	+3, 319, 615	-450, 135
Total, Postal Service-----	¹⁹ 840, 982, 251	901, 732, 180	898, 618, 872	+57, 636, 621	-3, 113, 308
Total, Post Office Department-----	¹⁹ 3, 938, 410	4, 419, 811	4, 351, 051	+412, 641	-68, 760
Total, Title II-----	²⁰ 844, 920, 661	906, 151, 991	902, 969, 923	+58, 049, 262	-3, 182, 068
Grand total, Titles I and II, Treasury and Post Office Departments, annual appropriations-----	1, 087, 322, 266	1, 117, 828, 935	1, 112, 926, 899	+25, 604, 633	-4, 902, 036

¹⁶ Includes \$15,000 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941.¹⁷ Includes \$864,191 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941.¹⁸ Includes \$445,957 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941, and \$20,629 in the Third Supplemental National Defense Bill, 1942.¹⁹ Includes \$1,309,748 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941.²⁰ Includes \$1,324,748 in Second Deficiency Act, 1941.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 and the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943

Object	Appropriations for 1942	Budget estimates for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS			
General and special funds:			
Interest on deposits of public money of Philippine Islands	\$1, 900, 000	\$1, 900, 000	
Pershing Memorial Hall	5, 042	5, 042	
Expenses of loans	9, 800, 000	14, 826, 195	+ \$5, 026, 195
Redemption of bonds from repayment of P. W. A. loans	1, 205, 327	800, 000	--405, 327
Sinking fund	588, 000, 000	590, 000, 000	+ 2, 000, 000
Interest on public debt	1, 250, 000, 000	1, 450, 000, 000	+ 200, 000, 000
Miscellaneous gifts, forfeitures, etc	15, 000	15, 000	
Obligations retired from Federal intermediate credit bank franchise tax receipts	468, 000	475, 000	+ 7, 000
Contingent expenses, national currency (reimbursable)	1, 470	1, 470	
Total, general and special funds	1, 851, 394, 839	2, 058, 022, 707	+ 206, 627, 868

Trust funds:

Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund-----	931, 628, 625	1, 276, 088, 975	+ 344, 460, 350
Unemployment trust fund-----	1, 280, 629, 609	1, 413, 351, 043	+ 132, 721, 434
Proceeds of undelivered Liberty Loan bonds-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Proceeds of Government bonds, interest coupons, etc., found-----	300	300	-----
Philippine trust fund (Customs Service)-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Puerto Rico trust fund (internal revenue)-----	2, 900	2, 900	-----
Philippine trust fund (internal revenue)-----	578, 000	578, 000	-----
Philippine trust fund, coconut oil tax (internal revenue)-----	18, 000, 000	18, 000, 000	-----
Expenses, Prohibition Act, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands-----	24, 775	27, 375	+ 2, 600
Total, trust funds-----	2, 230, 875, 209	2, 708, 059, 593	+ 477, 184, 384
Total, permanent appropriations-----	4, 082, 270, 048	4, 766, 082, 300	+ 683, 812, 252

O

Union Calendar No. 608

77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6511

[Report No. 1732]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 2, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943,
7 namely:

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, \$265,655.

19

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

20

21

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$182,925.

22

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

23

24

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$145,925.

1

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

2

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$134,030.

4

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

5

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$238,840.

7

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY

8

DEPARTMENT

9

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding \$8,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; purchase and exchange of motortrucks, and maintenance

1 and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles
2 (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general
3 use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes
4 only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating
5 supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting,
6 heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures,
7 and equipment therefor; purchase, exchange, and repair of
8 typewriters and labor-saving machines and equipment and
9 supplies for same; floor covering and repairs thereto, furni-
10 ture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and
11 repairs thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; clean-
12 ing supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand
13 trucks, ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not
14 exceeding \$750; thermometers; lavatory equipment and
15 supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; labora-
16 tory supplies and equipment, removal of rubbish; postage;
17 including \$40,000 for stationery for the Treasury Depart-
18 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and field services
19 thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be other-
20 wise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and
21 index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, pack-
22 ing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping sta-
23 tionery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery
24 supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and
25 of such supplies shipped from Washington to field offices;
26 and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equip-

1 ment not otherwise provided for; \$290,000: *Provided*, That
2 the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of
3 the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, United States
4 Processing Tax Board of Review, Procurement Division,
5 and Division of Disbursement for the fiscal year 1943 are
6 hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise
7 properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of
8 section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the
9 contrary notwithstanding.

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
11 Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and
12 field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may
13 be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials
14 for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Depart-
15 ment, but not including work done at the New York
16 Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee
17 on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919
18 (44 U. S. C. 111), \$26,600.

19 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

20 Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of
21 Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the
22 District of Columbia, including the operating force of the
23 Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan
24 Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Build-
25 ing, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$373,904.

1 Salaries and expenses, guard force: For salaries and
 2 expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department build-
 3 ings in the District of Columbia, including the Bureau of
 4 Engraving and Printing, including not to exceed \$9,875
 5 for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, purchase
 6 (not to exceed two), exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and
 7 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and
 8 for the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous
 9 equipment, \$402,860: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$80,000
 10 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
 11 Engraving and Printing", may be transferred to this appro-
 12 priation to cover service rendered such Bureau in connection
 13 with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and other
 14 papers of value the cost of producing which is not covered
 15 and embraced in the direct appropriations for such Bureau:
 16 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may
 17 detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such force.

18 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

19 Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of
 20 Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and bind-
 21 ing) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract steno-
 22 graphic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed \$7,000),
 23 supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks,
 24 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel ex-
 25 penses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of

1 organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of
2 Accounts, \$479,603.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
4 Bureau of Accounts, \$28,000.

5 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For
6 personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field,
7 stationery, travel, rental of equipment, and all other neces-
8 sary miscellaneous and contingent expenses, \$1,783,413:
9 *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bu-
10 reau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appro-
11 priation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Di-
12 vision of Disbursement" from funds available for the Agricul-
13 tural Adjustment Administration, Federal Housing Admin-
14 istration, United States Housing Authority, Federal Surplus
15 Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Rail-
16 road Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commis-
17 sion, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Com-
18 modity Credit Corporation, the Surplus Marketing Adminis-
19 tration, the Farm Security Administration, and the National
20 Youth Administration, such sums as may be necessary to
21 cover the expense incurred in performing the function of dis-
22 bursement therefor.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Di-
24 vision of Disbursement, including the cost of transporta-

1 tion to field offices of printed and bound material and the
2 cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials,
3 \$53,900.

4 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent
5 expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the
6 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safe-
7 keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money,
8 transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the
9 United States, transportation of gold coin, gold bullion, and
10 gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and
11 branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the
12 Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners
13 detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand
14 at the several depositories, including national banks acting
15 as depositories under the requirements of section 3649 of
16 the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including exam-
17 inations of cash accounts at mints, \$300,000.

18 Recoinage of minor coins: To enable the Secretary of
19 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncur-
20 rent minor coins of the United States now in the Treasury
21 or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the
22 United States for the difference between the nominal or
23 face value of such coins and the amount the same will pro-
24 duce in new coins, \$15,000.

25 Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of

1 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
2 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treas-
3 ury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of
4 the United States for the difference between the nominal or
5 face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce
6 in new coins, \$350,000.

7 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
8 United States district judges in Alaska but not to exceed 10
9 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of in-
10 corporated towns in Alaska, to be expended for the relief of
11 persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through
12 nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$30,000.

13 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: To
14 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expendi-
15 tures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropria-
16 tion accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent
17 Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934,
18 and any other collections erroneously received and covered
19 which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation,
20 \$50,000.

21 Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary
22 of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character
23 formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished
24 under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal
25 Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the

1 funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt
 2 account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose where-
 3 abouts are unknown", \$15,000.

4 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses connected
 6 with the administration of any public-debt issues and United
 7 States paper-currency issues with which the Secretary of the
 8 Treasury is charged, including the purchase of lawbooks,
 9 directories, books of reference, pamphlets, periodicals, news-
 10 papers, and stationery (not to exceed \$13,000) and the
 11 maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled bus
 12 or station wagon for use of the Destruction Committee, and
 13 including the Commissioner of the Public Debt and other
 14 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,600,000:
 15 *Provided*, That the amount to be expended for personal
 16 services in the District of Columbia shall not exceed
 17 \$2,570,000.

18 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 19 Bureau of the Public Debt, \$12,000.

20 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-
 21 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
 22 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary
 23 expenses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu
 24 of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
 25 Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when

1 actually on duty; in all, \$1,296,238: *Provided*, That in
 2 order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive
 3 paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the
 4 Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award
 5 for such paper for the fiscal year 1943 between the two
 6 bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after
 7 advertisement.

8 OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

9 Salaries: For Treasurer of the United States, Assistant
 10 Treasurer, and for other personal services in the District of
 11 Columbia, \$1,700,000.

12 Salaries (Reimbursable): For personal services in the
 13 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
 14 \$58,815, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

15 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 16 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$22,000.

17 With the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the
 18 Budget, there may be transferred sums (not exceeding a total
 19 of \$475,000) to the appropriations "Salaries, Office of Treas-
 20 urer of the United States, 1943", "Contingent expenses,
 21 Treasury Department, 1943", and "Printing and binding, Of-
 22 fice of the Treasurer of the United States, 1943", from funds
 23 available for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration,
 24 Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Author-
 25 ity, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction

1 Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks
2 and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit
3 Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop
4 Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission
5 (construction fund), Surplus Marketing Administration,
6 Farm Security Administration, National Youth Administra-
7 tion, Federal Housing Administration, United States Housing
8 Authority, Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Ad-
9 ministration, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corpora-
10 tions and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Board,
11 to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective
12 activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling
13 of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

14 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

15 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
16 customs, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the
17 customs revenue, and not to exceed \$100,000 for the secur-
18 ing of evidence of violations of the customs laws; for expenses
19 of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points
20 where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed
21 \$84,500 for allowances for living quarters, including heat,
22 fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26,
23 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any
24 one person; not to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to news-
25 papers; not to exceed \$85,000 for stationery; not to exceed

1 \$12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving
2 buildings, inspection stations, office quarters, including living
3 quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and
4 Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June
5 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68) ; and for the purchase (not to
6 exceed one hundred), exchange, maintenance, repair, and
7 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
8 when necessary for official use in field work ; \$21,385,855, of
9 which such amount as may be necessary shall be available
10 for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs
11 officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of
12 the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of
13 section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended
14 by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of
15 the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and
16 1451) : *Provided*, That the receipts from such parties in inter-
17 est for such overtime services shall be deposited as a refund
18 to the appropriation from which such overtime compensa-
19 tion is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section
20 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C.
21 1524) ; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of
22 any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air
23 or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the
24 provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms,
25 ammunition, and accessories, and \$583,403 shall be avail-

1 able for personal services in the District of Columbia ex-
 2 clusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to
 3 be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930:
 4 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
 5 pended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled pas-
 6 senger-carrying vehicles for use in the District of Columbia
 7 except two for use in connection with the work of the custom-
 8 house in Georgetown.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau
 10 of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices
 11 of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary pack-
 12 ing boxes and packing materials, \$61,000.

13 Refunds and drawbacks: For the refund or payment of
 14 customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of de-
 15 bentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as author-
 16 ized by law, \$19,000,000.

17 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

18 Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal
 19 services in the District of Columbia, \$249,895.

20 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 21 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$25,000.

22 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

23 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in
 24 connection with the assessment and collection of internal-
 25 revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue

1 laws, including the administration of such provisions of other
2 laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be adminis-
3 tered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of In-
4 ternal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed
5 by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts;
6 the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of
7 chemical analyses made by others than employees of the
8 United States and expenses incident to such chemists testify-
9 ing when necessary; transfer of household goods and effects
10 as provided by Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered
11 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder; telegraph
12 and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary ex-
13 penses incurred in making investigations in connection with
14 the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treas-
15 ury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of
16 seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses,
17 including stenographic reporting services: for the acquisition
18 of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law
19 Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935
20 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and
21 repair of property acquired under such title III: for the pur-
22 chase (not to exceed forty-two), exchange, hire, main-
23 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-
24 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official
25 use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work;

1 printing and binding (not to exceed \$931,850) ; and the
2 procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed
3 \$468,000) , equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, labora-
4 tory supplies, periodicals and newspapers for the Alcohol Tax
5 Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such
6 other articles as may be necessary, \$80,908,940, of which
7 amount not to exceed \$10,834,002 may be expended for
8 personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That
9 not more than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated
10 herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal
11 Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of
12 violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same,
13 including payments for information and detection of such
14 violation.

15 Salaries and expenses for refunding processing and re-
16 lated taxes and administering title III, Revenue Act of 1936:
17 For salaries and expenses in connection with (1) the assess-
18 ment and collection of the tax on unjust enrichment imposed
19 by title III. Revenue Act of 1936, (2) the making of re-
20 funds and payments of processing and related taxes, as
21 authorized by titles IV and VII of the Revenue Act of 1936,
22 as amended, and (3) the refund of taxes collected under the
23 Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598) ,
24 the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat.
25 1275) , and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat.

1 782), as authorized by the Second Deficiency Appropriation
2 Act, fiscal year 1938, as amended, including personal serv-
3 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the hiring of
4 experts, stationery and office supplies, equipment, furniture,
5 mechanical devices, lawbooks and books of reference, trade
6 journals, stenographic reporting service, telegraph and tele-
7 phone services, postage, freight, express, printing and bind-
8 ing, notarial fees, travel expenses, fees of expert witnesses,
9 and fees and mileage of witnesses, which shall be the same
10 as are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States and
11 may be paid in advance upon certification of such officer as
12 the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the Secretary of
13 the Treasury may designate, \$500,000, of which amount
14 not to exceed \$457,380 may be expended for personal services
15 in the District of Columbia.

16 Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes:
17 For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes
18 as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936,
19 as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penal-
20 ties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934,
21 as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28,
22 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of
23 August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the
24 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52
25 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by

1 law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the
2 aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby con-
3 tinued available, during the fiscal year 1943, the unexpended
4 balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Depart-
5 ment for these purposes for the fiscal year 1942 by the
6 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942.

7 Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the
8 payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to
9 the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income
10 of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on busi-
11 ness done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal
12 income tax collected from such corporations on net income,
13 and the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to
14 general Territorial purposes, \$5,000.

15 Refunding internal-revenue collections: For refunding
16 internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including
17 the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment
18 of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal
19 Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)",
20 "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of March 30, 1928", and "Re-
21 payment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty",
22 \$59,000,000: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Con-
23 gress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically ar-
24 ranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as
25 required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776,

1 I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corpora-
2 tions to whom such payments are made, together with the
3 amount paid to each.

4 UNITED STATES PROCESSING TAX BOARD OF REVIEW

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of not
6 to exceed seven members of the Board of Review estab-
7 lished by section 906 of the Revenue Act of 1936 for review
8 of the disallowance by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue
9 of claims for refund of processing taxes filed under title VII,
10 Revenue Act of 1936, as amended, including personal serv-
11 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stationery
12 and office supplies, equipment, furniture, mechanical devices,
13 lawbooks and books of reference, press releases, trade jour-
14 nals, periodicals and newspapers, contract reporting services,
15 telegraph and telephone services, postage, freight, express,
16 printing and binding, notarial fees, travel expenses, and such
17 other miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or ap-
18 proved by the Secretary of the Treasury for the work of this
19 Board, \$106,320.

20 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce the Act
22 of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1383-1391), as
23 amended by the Revenue Act of 1918 (26 U. S. C. 1040-
24 1064), the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as
25 amended (21 U. S. C. 171-184), and the Marihuana Tax

1 Act of 1937 (26 U. S. C. 1399-1399q) ; pursuant to the Act
2 of March 3, 1927 (5 U. S. C. 281c), and the Act of June
3 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c), including the employment
4 of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists,
5 supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employ-
6 ees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District
7 of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the secur-
8 ing of information and evidence of violations of the Acts; the
9 costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees
10 of the United States; transfer of household goods and effects
11 as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Num-
12 bered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder; the
13 purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices,
14 books, stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other
15 expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices;
16 cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of
17 Narcotics in the seizure, storage, and disposition of property
18 under the internal-revenue laws when the same is disposed of
19 under section 3460, Revised Statutes (26 U. S. C. 1624) ;
20 purchase (not to exceed fifteen), exchange, hire, mainte-
21 nance, repair and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn
22 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use
23 in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all,
24 \$1,289,060, of which amount not to exceed \$192,285 may
25 be expended for personal services in the District of

1 Columbia: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury
2 may authorize the use by narcotic agents of motor vehicles
3 confiscated under the provisions of the Act of August 27,
4 1935 (27 U. S. C. 157), and the Act of August 9, 1939
5 (49 U. S. C., Supp. V, 781-788), and to pay the cost of
6 acquisition, maintenance, repair, and operation thereof:
7 *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be ex-
8 pended for the collection and dissemination of information
9 and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including
10 cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary
11 expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500
12 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
13 Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
14 \$10,000 may be expended for services or information looking
15 toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are
16 fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys ex-
17 pended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics
18 including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be
19 reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the
20 narcotic Acts current at the time of the deposit.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
22 Bureau of Narcotics, \$5,000.

23 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

24 For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of
25 repay work, during the fiscal year 1943, United States cur-

1 rency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders
2 and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December
3 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and
4 miscellaneous work, as follows:

5 Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant
6 Directors, and other personal services in the District of
7 Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at
8 per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be
9 fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the
10 rates usually paid for such work; for engravers' and printers'
11 materials and other materials, including distinctive and non-
12 distinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States
13 currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; for the pur-
14 chase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs
15 to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and for minor
16 alterations to buildings; directories, technical books and
17 periodicals, examples of engraving and printing, including
18 foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference; not
19 exceeding \$500; traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,000;
20 miscellaneous expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for
21 articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being
22 necessary for the protection of the person of employees; sta-
23 tionery (not to exceed \$4,000); for transfer to the Bureau
24 of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with
25 the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to

1 exceed \$15,000; and for the purchase and exchange of one
2 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and for the
3 maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-
4 carrying vehicles; \$10,327,168, to be expended under the
5 direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
7 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

8 During the fiscal year 1943 all proceeds derived from
9 work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
10 by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered
11 and embraced in the appropriation for such Bureau for such
12 fiscal year. instead of being covered into the Treasury as
13 miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4,
14 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to
15 the appropriation for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1943.

16 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

17 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other per-
18 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$70,793.

19 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
20 the Secret Service Division, \$4,000.

21 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries
22 and other expenses under the authority or with the approval
23 of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and
24 delivering into the custody of the United States marshal
25 or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended

1 dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counter-
2 feiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds,
3 national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve
4 bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United
5 States and of foreign governments (including endorsements
6 thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the
7 United States and of foreign governments, and persons com-
8 mitting other crimes against the laws of the United States
9 relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches
10 of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed
11 thirty-five), exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and op-
12 eration of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when
13 necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not
14 to exceed \$7,500); traveling expenses; transfer of household
15 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
16 and regulations promulgated thereunder; and for no other
17 purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other
18 duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection
19 of the person of the President and the members of his imme-
20 diate family and of the person chosen to be President of the
21 United States, \$1,075,470: *Provided*, That of the amount
22 herein appropriated not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended
23 in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the pur-
24 pose of securing information concerning violations of the laws

1 relating to the Treasury Department, and for services or
2 information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

3 White House Police: For one captain, two lieutenants,
4 four sergeants, and seventy-three privates, at rates of pay
5 provided by law; in all, \$195,900.

6 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
7 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
8 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous
9 supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in
10 his discretion may determine, \$6,500.

11 BUREAU OF THE MINT

12 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-
13 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay labo-
14 ratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery
15 (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins,
16 ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examina-
17 tion of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending
18 the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics
19 relative to the annual production and consumption of the
20 precious metals in the United States, \$137,710.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
22 Bureau of the Mint, \$6,300.

23 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation
24 of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between

1 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$15,000,
2 including compensation of temporary employees and other
3 necessary expenses incident thereto.

4 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For com-
5 pensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadel-
6 phia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver,
7 Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and
8 Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort
9 Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including
10 necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions
11 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase
12 Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and
13 regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and con-
14 tingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not
15 to exceed \$2,900), new machinery, and repairs, arms, and
16 ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and acces-
17 sories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance,
18 training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices,
19 maintenance, repair, and operation of two motorbusses
20 for use at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository, cases and
21 enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting
22 and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of
23 sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manu-
24 facture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses of the
25 annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000 for the

1 acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of speci-
2 men and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold
3 coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and
4 ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such
5 coins, pieces, and ores; \$3,694,960.

6 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

7 Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement
8 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
9 in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including
10 office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed
11 \$27,500), purchase and exchange of motortrucks and main-
12 tenance thereof, telegrams, telephone service, traveling ex-
13 penses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and
14 other expenses for carrying into effect regulations govern-
15 ing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the
16 Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of prop-
17 erty, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Colum-
18 bia and in the field (including not to exceed \$500 to settle
19 claims for damages caused to private property by motor
20 vehicles used by the Procurement Division), \$865,397:
21 *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized
22 and directed during the fiscal year 1943 to transfer to this
23 appropriation from any appropriations or funds available
24 to the several departments and establishments of the Gov-
25 ernment for the fiscal year 1943 such amounts as may be

1 approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
2 not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual
3 compensation of employees who may be transferred or
4 detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively, from
5 any such department or establishment, where the transfer
6 or detail of such employees is incident to a transfer of a
7 function or functions to that Division and (b) such amount
8 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine
9 to be necessary for expenses other than personal services
10 incident to the proper carrying out of functions so transferred:
11 *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal year
12 1943 to the general supply fund for materials, and sup-
13 plies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses
14 for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treas-
15 ury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared
16 by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department
17 and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants
18 to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Pro-
19 curement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director
20 of Procurement: *Provided further*, That advances received
21 pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and
22 establishments of the United States Government and the
23 government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year
24 1943 shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided*
25 *further*, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available

1 from the general supply fund during the fiscal year 1943
2 for personal services: *Provided further*, That per diem
3 employees engaged in work in connection with operations
4 of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by
5 the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates
6 for similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*
7 *further*, That the term "fuel" shall be held to include
8 "fuel oil": *Provided further*, That the requirements of sec-
9 tions 3711 and 3713 of the Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C.
10 109) relative to the weighing of coal and wood and the sep-
11 arate certificate as to the weight, measurement, or quantity
12 of coal and wood purchased shall not apply to purchases by
13 the Procurement Division at free-on-board destination outside
14 of the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the re-
15 conditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment,
16 for disposition or reissue to Government service, may be
17 made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor
18 to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and
19 crediting the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procure-
20 ment Division": *Provided further*, That all orders for print-
21 ing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of
22 work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing
23 and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under
24 existing law be procured by field offices under authorization
25 of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the

1 Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of
2 existing law.

3 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
4 and billing machines) in the Government service in the
5 District of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made
6 at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
7 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
8 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement
9 Division".

10 No part of any money appropriated by this or any
11 other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1943 for
12 the purchase of any standard typewriting machines (except
13 bookkeeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in
14 excess of the following for models with carriages which
15 will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit:
16 Ten inches (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches,
17 \$75; fourteen inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50;
18 eighteen inches, \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two
19 inches, \$95; twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches,
20 \$103.50; twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105;
21 thirty-two inches, \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting
22 machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum
23 prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which
24 will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit:

1 Ten inches, \$80; twelve inches, \$85; fourteen inches, \$90;
2 eighteen inches, \$95.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
4 Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscel-
5 laneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
6 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and
7 bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes
8 and packing materials, \$161,500, together with not to exceed
9 \$4,000 to be transferred from the general supply fund,
10 Treasury Department.

11 This title may be cited as the Treasury Department
12 Appropriation Act 1943.

13 **TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**

14 The following sums are appropriated in conformity with
15 the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),
16 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
17 June 30, 1943, namely:

18 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
19 COLUMBIA

20 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-
22 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
23 the District of Columbia, \$231,989.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For personal services in the District of Columbia in
bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$25,000.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
\$425,000.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
\$610,000.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
\$820,000.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
\$487,630.

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
\$140,000.

Office of the chief inspector, \$262,550.

Office of the purchasing agent, \$49,950.

Bureau of Accounts, \$125,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; stationery
and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding
devices, including purchase of free penalty envelopes; tele-
graph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and
repairs thereto; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair
of tools, electrical supplies, typewriters, adding machines, and

1 other labor-saving devices; purchase (including exchange) of
2 one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle at not to
3 exceed \$1,800, and for maintenance of motortrucks and of
4 two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used
5 only for official purposes (one for the Postmaster General
6 and one for the general use of the Department); streetcar
7 fares; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence
8 addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of
9 the Buenos Aires convention of the Universal Postal Union;
10 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, rail-
11 way guides, city directories, and books necessary to conduct
12 the business of the Department; newspapers, not exceeding
13 \$200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at
14 meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when
15 incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General,
16 not exceeding \$2,000; expenses of the purchasing agent and
17 of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while
18 traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding \$800;
19 and other expenses not otherwise provided for; \$93,932.

20 For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-
21 ment, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
22 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
23 elsewhere, \$1,080,000.

24 Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of
25 the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided,

1 shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore
2 provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the
3 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and neces-
4 sary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office
5 Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official
6 business, may continue to be paid from the appropriations
7 for the service in connection with which the travel is
8 performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1943
9 of the character heretofore used for such purposes shall be
10 available therefor: *Provided further*, That appropriations
11 hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment
12 of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses
13 in connection with the examination of estimates for appro-
14 priations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu
15 of actual expenses of subsistence.

16 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

17 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

18 Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant
19 Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses
20 in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and
21 Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

22 Personal or property damage claims: To enable the
23 Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring
24 during the fiscal year 1943, or in prior fiscal years, to
25 persons or property in accordance with the provisions

1 of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16,
2 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved
3 June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$50,000.

4 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
5 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and
6 assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount
7 ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal
8 year 1943, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or
9 other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negli-
10 gence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved
11 March 17, 1882, as amended, \$45,000.

12 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

13 Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors
14 in charge of divisions and seven hundred and thirty-five
15 inspectors, \$2,749,500.

16 Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling
17 expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-
18 office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector,
19 and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing
20 stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors
21 in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, ex-
22 hibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary
23 expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with
24 their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous
25 expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500

1 for technical and scientific books and other books of reference
2 needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service,
3 \$743,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$16,000 of this
4 sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General
5 to other departments and independent establishments for
6 chemical and other investigations.

7 Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of
8 two hundred and eight clerks at division headquarters and
9 one hundred and twenty-four clerks at other posts of duty
10 of post-office inspectors, \$780,370.

11 Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the
12 detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, rob-
13 bers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing
14 to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical,
15 chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite
16 or explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid
17 in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender
18 of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing
19 the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*, That
20 no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates
21 in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order
22 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further*, That
23 of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$20,000
24 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General,
25 for the purpose of securing information concerning violations

1 of the postal laws and for services and information looking
2 toward the apprehension of criminals.

3 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to post-
5 masters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
6 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
7 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
8 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth
9 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
10 to postmasters of the fourth class, \$51,750,000.

11 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-
12 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
13 offices, \$8,827,800.

14 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
15 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
16 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
17 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
18 messengers, laborers, and substitutes, \$229,900,000.

19 Clerks, contract stations: For compensation to clerks
20 in charge of contract stations, \$1,950,000.

21 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
22 fourth-class post offices, \$420,000.

23 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
24 offices, \$750,000.

25 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-

1 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services
2 \$8,450,000.

3 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:

4 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the op-
5 eration and protection of post offices of the first and second
6 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
7 not provided for in other appropriations, \$2,450,000.

8 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
9 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third
10 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
11 delivery, \$1,625,000.

12 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
13 \$11,960.

14 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
15 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, and cost of
16 transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and
17 from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar
18 or bus fare, \$1,700,000.

19 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
20 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
21 senger Service, \$162,500,000.

22 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
23 messengers, \$11,000,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Star-route service: For inland transportation by star
3 routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary
4 service to newly established offices, \$12,500,000.

5 Star-route service, Alaska: For inland transportation by
6 star routes in Alaska, \$180,000.

7 Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steam-
8 boat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat,
9 and way letters, \$1,650,000.

10 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For
11 inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail mes-
12 senger service, \$126,000,000: *Provided*, That separate ac-
13 counts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger
14 service: *Provided further*, That there may be expended from
15 this appropriation for personal services in the District of
16 Columbia not exceeding the sum of \$35,000 to carry out the
17 provisions of section 214 of the Act of February 28, 1925
18 (39 U. S. C. 826) (cost ascertainment).

19 Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintend-
20 ents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant
21 superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief
22 clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks
23 in charge of sections in the offices of division superintend-

1 ents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,
2 joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service,
3 \$60,530,175.

4 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel
5 allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway
6 postal clerks, \$3,375,000.

7 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual
8 and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant
9 general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant di-
10 vision superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks,
11 and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway
12 postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post
13 Office Department and away from their several designated
14 headquarters, \$57,500.

15 Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent,
16 light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses,
17 telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of
18 space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of
19 mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution can-
20 not, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be re-
21 quired of railroad companies without additional compensa-
22 tion, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary
23 to terminal railway post offices, \$430,000.

24 Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$200,000.

25 Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of for-

1 eign mails, except by aircraft, \$2,410,000: *Provided*, That
2 the Postmaster General is authorized to expend such sums
3 as may be necessary, not to exceed \$70,000, to cover the
4 cost to the United States for maintaining sea post service
5 on ocean steamships conveying the mails to and from the
6 United States.

7 Balances due foreign countries: For balances due foreign
8 countries, fiscal year 1943 and prior years, \$2,250,000.

9 Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited
10 indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in
11 accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipula-
12 tions, fiscal year 1943 and prior years, \$8,000.

13 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxil-
14 iary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick
15 leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and ferriage,
16 Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses
17 thereof, \$92,200,000, of which not less than \$200,000 shall
18 be available for extensions and new service.

19 Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of
20 foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the
21 transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washing-
22 ton, and Juneau, Alaska, via Ketchikan, Alaska, \$16,
23 055,979.

24 Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transpor-
25 tation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for

1 the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed
 2 \$54,540 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer
 3 points, travel expenses, and not to exceed \$72,285 for per-
 4 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$24,588,115.

5 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
 7 paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-
 8 delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, news-
 9 paper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and
 10 including not to exceed \$22,950 for pay of agent and
 11 assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and
 12 newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, \$5,450,000.

13 Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited
 14 indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic regis-
 15 tered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for
 16 failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, \$550,000.

17 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For
 18 payment of domestic money orders after one year from the
 19 last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$190,000.

20 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For sta-
 22 tionery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and
 23 registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the
 24 Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling
 25 devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidenc-

1 ing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reim-
2 bursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses
3 incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the
4 bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C.
5 760) ; for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including
6 the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts,
7 trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling ma-
8 chines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage
9 meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, direc-
10 tories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and
11 exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-
12 box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses
13 and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for post-
14 marking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotpe plates
15 and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type,
16 dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and
17 stamping purposes, and for the purchase, exchange, and re-
18 pair of typewriting machines, envelope-opening machines,
19 and computing machines, numbering machines, time re-
20 corders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or
21 built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights,
22 and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly
23 to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and
24 furniture for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the
25 purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of

1 arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of
2 the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and
3 publication of post-route maps and rural delivery maps or
4 blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduc-
5 tion; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post
6 offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the
7 fourth class having or to have rural delivery service, and for
8 letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and
9 technical works not to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping twine
10 and tying devices (not more than three-fourths of the funds
11 herein appropriated for the purchase of twine shall be ex-
12 pended in the purchase of twine manufactured from materials
13 or commodities produced outside the United States); for
14 expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hard-
15 ware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$63,800 for the
16 pay of employees in connection therewith in the District
17 of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of
18 canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling
19 apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-saving
20 devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and
21 miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of
22 same, including not to exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thir-
23 teen traveling mechanics, and for traveling expenses,
24 \$3,700,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may
25 authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural

1 delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10
2 per centum thereof added.

3 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
4 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and
5 other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
6 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,
7 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material,
8 machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and
9 repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as
10 may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the
11 expenses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equip-
12 ment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light,
13 power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance
14 of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the
15 equipment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance,
16 and protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and
17 equipment, \$1,650,000, of which not to exceed \$626,000
18 may be expended for personal services in the District of
19 Columbia: *Provided*. That out of this appropriation the
20 Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum,
21 not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the
22 purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment
23 shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as
24 may be required by other executive departments; and for

1 service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii,
2 or other island possessions.

3 Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and
4 water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and
5 the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices,
6 \$10,130,000.

7 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of
8 not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire
9 of labor, communication service, electric power, and other
10 expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York
11 including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$540,628: *Provided*,
12 That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27,
13 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to
14 contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes
15 or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

16 Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not
17 exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor
18 and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail
19 in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*,
20 That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of
21 April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39
22 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneu-
23 matic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable
24 hereto.

25 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles;

1 the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, exchange, maintenance,
2 nance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of
3 vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the
4 National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal
5 Government where repairs are made necessary because of
6 utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident
7 prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance,
8 mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as
9 may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service
10 for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision
11 of the mail, and United States official mail and messenger
12 service, \$16,262,900: *Provided*, That the Postmaster
13 General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply
14 a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of
15 Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual
16 rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*,
17 That the Postmaster General, during the fiscal year
18 1943 may purchase and maintain from the appropriation
19 "Vehicle service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be
20 required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided*
21 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
22 for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-
23 carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative
24 work of the Post Office Department in the District of
25 Columbia.

1 Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the trans-
2 portation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies
3 for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight,
4 express, or motor transportation, and other incidental ex-
5 penses, \$376,000.

6 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

7 Operating force: For personal services in connection
8 with the operation of public buildings, including the Wash-
9 ington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the
10 District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Depart-
11 ment, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment
12 and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for
13 the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent tele-
14 phone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serv-
15 ing in each case two or more governmental activities,
16 \$24,549,945: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of
17 compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess
18 of the rates current at the time and in the place where such
19 services are employed.

20 Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam,
21 gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power pur-
22 poses, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rub-
23 bish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels,
24 telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous
25 services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners,

1 tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of
2 completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, includ-
3 ing mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair
4 thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including
5 the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building
6 in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of
7 articles and supplies authorized herein, \$6,300,000: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be avail-
9 able for personal services except for work done by contract,
10 or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at
11 one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for
13 telephone service in public buildings under his administration
14 by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone
15 switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more
16 governmental activities, where he determines that joint
17 service is economical and in the interest of the Government,
18 and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service
19 from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the
20 bureaus and offices receiving the same.

21 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the
22 procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets,
23 safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same,
24 for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter
25 be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$700,000:

1 *Provided*, That, excepting expenditures for labor for or inci-
2 dental to the moving of equipment from or into public build-
3 ings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal
4 services except for work done under contract or for temporary
5 job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the
6 sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That
7 all furniture now owned by the United States in other public
8 buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall
9 be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds
10 with the present regulation plan of furniture.

11 Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appro-
12 priations contained in this title for the field service of the
13 Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer
14 to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for scien-
15 tific investigations in connection with the purchase of mate-
16 rials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance
17 and operation of the Postal Service.

18 Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the
19 Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the ap-
20 propriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to
21 such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby
22 appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury
23 not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the
24 revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year
25 ending June 30, 1943, and the sum needed may be advanced

1 to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the
2 Postmaster General.

3 This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department
4 Appropriation Act, 1943".

5 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 301. Appropriations for the fiscal year 1943
7 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and em-
8 ployees of the executive departments and establishments
9 shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by
10 them on transfer from one official station to another when
11 authorized by the head of the department or establishment
12 concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*,
13 That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer
14 effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

15 SEC. 302. No appropriation available for the executive
16 departments and independent establishments of the Govern-
17 ment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, whether
18 contained in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

19 (a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carry-
20 ing vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
21 wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and
22 including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of
23 \$750, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the
24 appropriation.

25 (b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any

1 Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehi-
2 cle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official
3 purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and
4 employees between their domiciles and places of employ-
5 ment, except in cases of medical officers on out-patient medical
6 services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged
7 in field work the character of whose duties makes such
8 transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases
9 when the same is approved by the head of the department
10 or establishment concerned. The limitations of this subsec-
11 tion (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official
12 use of the President, the heads of the executive departments,
13 Ambassadors, Ministers, and *chargés d'affaires*.

14 (c) For the maintenance, upkeep, and repair (exclusive
15 of garage rent, pay of operators, tires, fuel, and lubricants)
16 on any one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, ex-
17 cept busses and ambulances, in excess of one-third of the
18 market price of a new vehicle of the same make and class
19 and in no case in excess of \$400.

20 SEC. 303. No part of the money appropriated under this
21 Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position
22 for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate upon
23 vote has failed to confirm the nomination of such person.

24 SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this
25 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to

1 pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Gov-
2 ernment of the United States, or of any agency the majority
3 of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the
4 United States, whose post of duty is in continental United
5 States, unless such officer or employee is a citizen of the
6 United States or a person in the service of the United States
7 on the date of the approval of this Act who, being eligible
8 for citizenship, has filed a declaration of intention to become
9 a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States.

10 SEC. 305. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
12 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
13 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
14 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
15 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
16 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
17 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
18 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
19 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
20 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
21 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
22 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
23 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
24 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
25 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not

1 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
2 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
3 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

4 SEC. 306. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and
5 Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1943".

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77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6511

[Report No. 1732]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LUDLOW

FEBRUARY 2, 1942

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HILL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a copy of a letter received from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 6511, Rept. No. 1732) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I shall have the privilege of extending the remarks I expect to make in Committee of the Whole this afternoon and to include a table and certain excerpts of testimony.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and to include a memorandum on financing the war, by Senator Robert L. Owen.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein a brief statement by Mr. John Pierson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NO CURFEW FOR THE LADIES

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, one of our Members advanced the idea that we should put the girls to bed at 10 o'clock. A week from today the clocks will be moved ahead an hour, and what is now 10 o'clock will then be 9. I am sure that Member has the purest motives in thinking of these young ladies, but for the peace of mind, however, of the folks back home I desire to point to the fact that the girls who come here from the States had to have good reputations before they received a civil-service appointment. These girls are still of the highest caliber. I think they should be allowed to go to bed when they get ready. Judging from the amount of work they are doing, they will be tired enough that they will be ready to go to bed when the proper retirement hour arrives. It would be

useless to try to make these fine ladies retire by a curfew. It would require thousands of enforcement officers and avail nothing.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, last week I made the statement on the floor that I purposed offering a resolution for a House investigation of the Federal Communications Commission. The report of the statement reaching Mr. Fly provoked great laughter. Mr. Fly, you know, has a monumental contempt for this body and its Members, but later, upon conferring with one or two members of the Commission, he took a most serious attitude toward the suggestion. Agents of the Commission have been assigned the duty of contacting Members.

Mr. Fly would tell you there is nothing wrong with the Commission and that he has no fear of an investigation, yet he would leave no stone unturned to prevent it. If you have not heard from members of the Commission or their agents you will be hearing.

There is nothing personal in this suggestion on my part, I have nobody to punish. If I were disposed to do so I could fill the RECORD with pertinent and authenticated material that would give Mr. Fly something to think about. All I am interested in is guarding the public against the maladministration of a fine law.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HARNES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. HARNES addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. HARNES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend

my remarks and to include therein a letter addressed to the President.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article from the Minneapolis Star Journal.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a short editorial from the Chicago Sun.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. SABATH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address I gave over the radio.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in three particulars.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]?

There was no objection.

LIFE-INSURANCE POLICIES FOR SERVICE MEN

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, the United States of America will probably call up for service 10,000,000 or more of the best men in our country. These men are willing to give their lives that our Nation might live.

To me it seems that our great country can at the very least give, free of charge, to each and every one of these men a \$5,000 life-insurance policy to afford protection to their dear ones back home in case the ultimate sacrifice is exacted.

I am today introducing a bill to take care of this obligation to our service men and sincerely hope that this automatic insurance will soon become the law of our land.

The Federal Government should not follow but should lead in group insurance. This has been utilized by large industry to protect its employees. Why should not the United States in like manner protect those who must defend our country during this crucial war?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include a brief editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include copy of a letter I received from the Associated Unions of America, together with a resolution addressed to the President of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WASIELEWSKI]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes on next Wednesday after disposition of matter on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—UNEXPLAINED ABSENCE OF ANY INDIVIDUAL FOR 7 YEARS (H. DOC. NO. 605)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on World War

Veterans' Legislation and ordered to be printed:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 4787, "To provide that the unexplained absence of any individual for 7 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration."

The purpose of the legislation appears to be unobjectionable. It would require, however, that the continued and unexplained absence during the 7-year period must be established by evidence satisfactory to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. It also provides that no State law providing for presumption of death shall be applicable to claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Under section 19 of the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, persons claiming under a contract of insurance are entitled to bring suit in the Federal courts in the event of a disagreement with the Administrator. In proper cases they are also entitled to claim the benefit of this presumption in accordance with the applicable State law. It was presumably not intended by this legislation to make the determination of the Administrator with respect to this matter final in such cases, and thus deprive claimants, in actions hereafter brought under the 1924 act, of the right to claim the benefit of this presumption on the basis of evidence which the court might deem sufficient, but which the Administrator has found unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, the legislation might well be construed to have that effect.

Such a result, in my opinion, was not contemplated and would not be desirable. For this reason I feel obliged to withhold my approval of the bill.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 2, 1942.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message be referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

The motion was agreed to.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute, to revise and extend my own remarks in the Record and to include an article by Mr. Cecil Brown.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by Ralph Barton Perry, professor of philosophy of Harvard University, which appeared in the New York Times. I feel every Member should read and digest this article thoroughly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a letter written by myself on the subject of money.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

PUYALLUP TRIBE OF INDIANS, STATE OF WASHINGTON

The Clerk called the first bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 4578, to authorize certain corrections in the tribal membership roll of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the author of the bill, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION ACT OF 1931

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5638, to amend the Employment Stabilization Act of 1931.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. BEITER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this bill is proposed to carry out the recommendations of the President in two messages to the Congress during the first session. May I inquire of the gentleman why he is asking that the bill be passed over without prejudice?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I feel that this is a very important question of policy, too important to be considered on the Consent Calendar. Besides, I read in the press somewhere that Mr. Donald Nelson has set up a special division to do this very thing.

Mr. BEITER. No; Donald Nelson has not set up an organization to do what is intended to be done by this bill. The National Resources Planning Board is quite anxious to have this legislation in order to provide technical guidance and assistance to State and local governments for the preparation of post-war programs, based on the state of local finances. The purpose of the legislation is to create a reserve of projects and activities which can be called into action when needed locally or when called for by national policy. The great problem we face when the war ends is to

Treasury Department and the Comptroller General.

The purpose of the bill is to bring about greater economy and efficiency in the administration of the two systems of life insurance which the United States has provided for members and former members of its armed forces. The bill will increase by many thousands of dollars annually the earnings on the assets of the funds out of which benefits are paid to such persons, by reducing the time required under existing law between the receipt of such assets by the Treasury Department and their investment in interest-bearing obligations of the United States. The bill will also facilitate the prompt disbursement of moneys already in the two funds. It will, therefore, not only increase the earning power of the funds but will also permit more expeditious payment to the beneficiaries and policyholders. The bill will not change the present basic investment procedures or policies of the Treasury Department in connection with these funds, except by accelerating the availability for investment of current receipts and by accelerating withdrawals of the proceeds of the sale of invested holdings as this may become necessary for current operations.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It comes with the unanimous report of the committee?

Mr. COOPER. The bill is favorably reported by a unanimous vote of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all cash balances in the United States Government life-insurance fund and the national service life-insurance fund on the enactment of this act, together with all moneys thereafter accruing to such funds, including premiums, appropriated moneys, the proceeds of any sales of investments which may be necessary to meet current expenditures, and interest on investments, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in the disbursing accounts of the Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursement, and shall thereupon be available for disbursement for meeting all expenditures and making investments authorized to be made from such funds without covering into the Treasury of the United States and withdrawal on money requisitions. All necessary bookkeeping adjustments of such funds in the accounts on the books of the Treasury shall be made upon the basis of the settlement of disbursing accounts by the General Accounting Office.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by the inclusion of a speech delivered by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including a speech

delivered by Mr. William H. McMasters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a report of a select committee of the Rhode Island Senate, on the excessive charges made by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including a communication to the Hartford Courant of January 21, 1942, signed by Archibald E. Stevenson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in reference to the statement made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS] to the young soldier at the listening post in Hawaii.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative business, and any other special orders, I be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6511, Rept. No. 1732) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and pending that I ask unanimous consent that general debate be continued without limit this afternoon, one-half to be controlled by myself and one-half by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6511.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the con-

sideration of the bill H. R. 6511, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair temporarily.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, before proceeding to the details of this measure I would like to express my appreciation of the privilege that has been mine to be associated in the public service with the outstanding group of men who compose our subcommittee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. JOHNSON], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CASEY], the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], all of whom are conscientiously and zealously devoted to the public interest, and to voice my gratitude to Mr. George Harvey for his very excellent, painstaking work as our clerk. I esteem it a pleasure as well as a high privilege to collaborate in the service of our country with these able men.

In presenting the Treasury and Post Office Department's appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943 I would call attention to the fact that those two departments perform primarily a service function. The Post Office Department is perhaps more strongly tinged with the service characteristic than the Treasury Department, but both are predominantly service establishments. In the Postal Service the expenditures for personnel amount to more than 75 percent of the total postal expenditures, and the expenditures for transportation of the mails amount to more than 20 percent of total expenditures, leaving less than 5 percent not directly connected with personal services and railroad transportation. With postal volume already risen to unparalleled and spectacular heights, and still soaring upward, it is plain as a pikestaff that reductions could not be made in postal appropriations without disastrously crippling essential operations.

A similar situation exists, though perhaps in somewhat less degree, in the Treasury Department where the abnormal conditions associated with national defense and the emergency situation have resulted in an enormous expansion of such activities as the servicing of checks, disbursements, the collection of revenue under the new tax law—not to mention additional tax legislation that is on the way—the control of foreign funds, expenses of loans, including especially the promotion of national defense bonds, and so forth, and so forth. All of these and other Treasury operations are growing like rolling snowballs, and with the added obligations due to new legislation and the circumstances created by the national emergency, personnel increases are inescapable.

FEW PLACES TO CUT

Ours is an economy-minded subcommittee and I am sure that every one of

us would have hailed with satisfaction an opportunity to make deep cuts in the estimates if there had been any reasonable excuse for doing so. We did make reductions here and there, wherever we could do so without impairing vital activities. We had the welfare of the taxpayers constantly in mind and I can assure the House and the country that we eliminated every dollar of expenditure where we felt that it could be done safely and prudently.

Broadly speaking, the only way to effectuate sizeable reductions in appropriations for the Post Office and Treasury Departments is to cut out existing service and to refuse to provide the necessary finances to meet requirements imposed by our national defense program. If Congress wants that done it should say so and it should not expect an appropriations committee to nullify existing laws and stop the wheels of national defense by a denial of appropriations. Domestic air mail, foreign air mail, rural delivery, and village delivery cost about \$137,000,000 a year. Does Congress wish to wipe out such services even to accomplish a handsome reduction in postal expenditure? I think not. I rather imagine there would be a terrific fight if it were attempted. After all, the postal establishment is practically self-sustaining, and it is expected that it will be entirely so in the next fiscal year. It pays its own way. The people pay for the service and they think they are entitled to it, even though it is a service that is mounting in cost. My humble opinion is that there are places in other branches of the public service where governmental expenditures can be cut deeply and wisely, and where they should be cut drastically, but in the nature of things the Post Office and Treasury Departments bill is not one of them.

THE OVER-ALL PICTURE

Let us take a look at the over-all picture of this bill. The Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1942 carried a total of \$1,087,322,266. This bill for the fiscal year 1943 carries a total of \$1,112,926,899, an increase of \$25,604,633. The appropriations for the Post Office Department in 1942 carried a total of \$844,920,661. This bill carries a total of \$902,969,923 of postal appropriations for the fiscal year 1943, an increase of \$58,049,262. The Treasury Department appropriations for 1942 totaled \$242,401,605. This bill carries \$209,956,976 for the Treasury Department in 1943, a reduction of \$32,444,629. Deficiencies and supplemental appropriations for 1942 are not included in this recapitulation. The comparison is the regular appropriations for 1942 with the bill now presently before us.

In fairness, it should be said that the reduction of \$32,444,629 in the appropriation for the Treasury Department is more apparent than real.

Summing up the Treasury situation, we find that when we deduct the non-recurrent items for reduction in interest on farm mortgages and payments to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, totaling \$36,400,000, carried in the 1942 bill the total appropriated in this bill for

operations of the Treasury Department is \$3,955,371 in excess of the amount carried for the Treasury operations in the fiscal year 1942.

"I am surprised that it is not more," said Secretary Morgenthau, speaking from intimate knowledge of the vast expansion in his Department.

ROSY POSTAL PICTURE

The postal picture is rosy. We are in a period of extraordinary inflation of postal business. All precedents have been shattered both as to postal revenues and postal expenditures. We are at the all-time peak. As the tide steadily rises, all forecasts are off and estimates take on an unstable character. Already the upsurge has compelled the Department to revise upward its estimates for the current fiscal year. When representatives of the Department were before our subcommittee last year they estimated that postal revenues for the fiscal year 1942 would be \$795,000,000 and that expenditures would be \$846,012,583. They now estimate that their prediction has fallen short \$65,000,000 in respect to revenues and \$31,401,633 in respect to expenditures in the fiscal year 1942.

TONGUE AND BUCKLE CLOSE TOGETHER

The most encouraging part of the postal financial picture is that the time

when tongue and buckle will meet in the Postal Service appears to be drawing ever nearer. On page 4 of our committee hearings is a table which speaks volumes as to postal growth. It is on an actual basis as to the past and is projected on an estimated basis over the fiscal year 1943. It shows that in the fiscal year 1940 the operating deficit of the Post Office Department was \$41,358,783.73. In 1941 it was \$26,963,681.65. In 1942 it has dwindled to \$17,414,220 and it is estimated that in 1943 there will be no deficit but on an over-all surplus of \$848,009. In other words, in spite of the financial drag caused by the nonpostal operations, such as penalty and franked mail, mail for the blind, free circulation for second-class publications in the county, and so forth, which do not pay their way, and in spite of the many burdens imposed on the Department which are not wholly reimbursed, it is now estimated that the Postal Service will be \$848,000 more than self-sustaining in the fiscal year 1943. The revenues for that fiscal year are estimated at \$907,000,000, and the expenditures and obligations at \$906,151,991.

SUMMARY POSTAL TABLE

By unanimous consent I insert in the Record this summary 5-year table of postal receipts and expenditures, as follows:

Fiscal year	Revenue	Percent increase over previous year	Expenditures and obligations	Percent increase over previous year	Operating deficit
1939-----	\$745,955,075.24		\$786,122,320.08		\$40,167,244.84
1940-----	766,948,626.74	2.81	808,307,410.47	2.82	41,358,783.73
1941-----	812,827,735.71	5.98	839,791,417.36	3.89	26,963,681.65
1942 ¹ -----	860,000,000.00	5.80	877,414,220.00	4.48	17,414,220.00
1943 ¹ -----	907,000,000.00	5.47	906,151,991.00	3.28	+848,009.00

¹ Estimated.

FRANK AND PENALTY MAIL

In the fiscal year 1941 the cost of the nonpostal items was reflected in a loss of revenue estimated at \$67,092,124. Of this amount, the loss due to penalty mail, the free mailings of bureaus and departments, was the large item, accounting for \$49,020,190 of the total, or a jump of nearly \$10,000,000 over the cost of handling the penalty mail in the fiscal year 1940. In 1939, 970,764,376 pieces of penalty mail were handled; in 1940, 999,138,119 pieces; and in 1941, 1,123,563,721 pieces. It is believed this increase of penalty—departmental—mail will be continued during the present and the next fiscal years. On the other hand, franked mail—the mail of Members of Congress—shows a decrease. During the fiscal year 1940, 45,136,539 pieces of franked mail were handled by the Department at estimated loss of revenue amounting to \$1,217,561, while in 1941 the number of franked pieces was 30,920,380, with loss of revenue amounting to \$926,843.

LET GEORGE DO IT

The Post Office Department has a sort of "let George do it" relationship with a lot of Government activities which throws the postal picture continually out of perspective. The estimated cost of aircraft service over revenues, that is to say, the air-mail subsidy, amounting to

over \$5,000,000, is a charge on the Post Office Department. The Post Office Department obligingly sells defense savings stamps, internal-revenue stamps, and migratory-bird stamps. It registered and fingerprinted more than 5,000,000 aliens. It is selling the automobile-use stamps. For such services performed by the postal establishment for the benefit of other branches and agencies of the Government, and in aid of general welfare and national policy activities, the establishment, as Postmaster General Walker expresses it, "is sometimes reimbursed in full, sometimes in part, and sometimes not at all." That the Department is able to overcome these drags and the obligations imposed by recent laws, such as the Ramspect promotions and vacation and sick leave for substitutes, and still show up in the black in 1943 is, I think, distinctly to its credit.

GREATEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD

The United States Postal Service is the largest business organization in the world. The over-all number of its employees on November 30 last was 277,388, of whom 82,937 were clerks at first- and second-class offices, and 62,392 were City Delivery carriers. Through its 44,000 post offices and classified and contract stations, the postal establishment was hired during the fiscal year 1941 to transport

and deliver approximately 28,000,000,000 pieces of mail, weighing some 3,000,000 tons, representing an increase over the fiscal year 1940 of 250,500,000 pieces of mail and 45,142 tons.

In stressing the service character of the postal establishment, may I again cite specifically the fact that out of every dollar of expenditures for that establishment 75.3 cents is spent for personnel and 20.2 cents for transportation of the mail, leaving only 4.5 cents for other items such as rent, light and fuel, supplies and equipment, travel expense, repairs and alterations, indemnities, claims and losses, and communication service.

With mail volume in a sensational upward spiral and with a certain minimum personnel being necessary to handle the mails, it is perfectly obvious that your committee, even if it chose to do so, could not bring in a bill reducing postal appropriations without cutting off functional operations created by acts of Congress or drastically reducing services which the people are used to and which they demand and expect. If Congress desires to repeal these functions or to deny the people service they demand, it can do so by specific acts but the proper vehicle to accomplish these disastrous reforms is not an appropriation bill.

BUDGET FOLLOWED ON MAIN PERSONNEL ITEMS

Because of the conditions above described, in implementing the service with funds for personnel we have followed in the main the Budget recommendations, believing that under the circumstances those recommendations are a safe and conservative guide for procedure. The Post Office Department thinks so, too, and although the Department recommended higher personnel appropriations to the Budget it now believes that the wise and prudent thing to do is to stand on the Budget estimates. While there is no reason to think that the upward trend of postal volume and consequent expenditures will show a reversal tendency soon, nevertheless these are times of flux, with the dial of uncertainty registering frequent vacillations, and if additional personnel amounts are needed before the fiscal year 1943 is over the Department will have justifiable cause to ask for deficiency appropriations, as there is a trite but true saying that "the doors of the deficiencies subcommittee, like the temple of Janus, are always open." Meanwhile, there can be no suffering and no weakening of the postal service to the public, as the Department is always privileged to appoint additional clerks and carriers when vitally needed to move the mails and then come to Congress for the necessary appropriation later.

MR. DONALDSON'S STATEMENT

To substantiate my statement in regard to the Department's willingness to proceed on the basis of the Budget estimates for the large personnel items, which our subcommittee approved, I direct your attention to testimony on page 78 of the hearings. I was interrogating Jesse M. Donaldson, the efficient Deputy First Assistant Postmaster General:

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Donaldson, I think you have usually taken the position that it is sound procedure to stand on the Budget

estimates and make the appropriation based upon the Budget estimate?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is that satisfactory to you for this year?

Mr. DONALDSON. More so this year because there will be a great many things arise during the war, and we would have no idea what the cost would be. I think it is safe to say that the cost will be much more than the estimates we are giving you here, but I do not think it would be good judgment to try to figure exactly what the amount would be. I would rather come back and present the justifications before you when we have some actual costs or figures as to what this cost will amount to.

Mr. LUDLOW. That has been your position heretofore.

Mr. DONALDSON. That has been my position all along.

Mr. LUDLOW. And you see no reason to change it now.

Mr. DONALDSON. No.

The amounts which your subcommittee recommends to be appropriated for the main personnel and transportation items of the Postal Service for the fiscal year 1943, acting in full agreement with the Bureau of the Budget and the Post Office Department, are as follows:

Clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, \$229,900,000, an increase of \$13,900,000 over the fiscal year 1942.

Letter carriers, city-delivery service, \$162,500,000, an increase of \$11,000,000 over the fiscal year 1942.

Salaries in the Railway Mail Service, \$60,530,175, an increase of \$3,052,725 over the fiscal year 1942.

Transportation of mail by railroad routes and mail-messenger service, \$126,000,000, an increase of \$13,699,415 over the fiscal year 1942.

ENFORCED PERSONNEL INCREASES

On page 45 of the hearings is an illuminating table showing how rapidly the Department has been forced by increased business to take on personnel during the present fiscal year. In the regular post-office appropriation bill for 1942 we provided for the appointment of 750 additional clerks in first- and second-class post offices. In 5 months, or by the end of November, the Department had actually appointed 2,617 additional clerks, and it estimates it will have to appoint 3,675 more before the fiscal year is over, making a total of 6,292 during the fiscal year, against the anticipated number of 750. On November 30 there were in service 82,987 clerks at first- and second-class offices, the peak of all time.

In the bill making appropriations for the fiscal year 1942, we made provision for the appointment of 600 additional city carriers. In the first 5 months of the fiscal year 1,417 were actually appointed and it is estimated that 1,855 more will be appointed before the fiscal year is over, making 3,272 additional during the year. On November 30 last there were 62,392 city carriers in service which also was the peak of all time in carrier personnel. The bill which we bring to you provides for the appointment of 3,200 additional clerks and 2,000 additional carriers in the fiscal year 1943. During the last 3 fiscal years more than 5,000 additional clerks have been appointed, due to the national defense situation

alone—see Mr. Donaldson's testimony, page 43 of the hearings.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. I notice in the Post Office Department appropriation bill hearings that for 1943 the operating deficit of former years is turned into a surplus of \$848,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. Eight hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.

Mr. BENDER. Is that a correct picture, or will you be coming back here some time this year for a possible increase in addition to the appropriations you are asking for 1943?

Mr. LUDLOW. I will say to the gentleman that is only an estimate. I may say that since this bill was drafted and since the hearings took place there has been another hearing of postal officials before the deficiency subcommittee which indicates that that prognostication is not optimistic enough; that the over-all surplus will be much larger in 1943 than \$848,000. It is estimated now that it will run into some millions of dollars, the latest estimate. Of course, that is a fluctuating matter. A sudden turn for the worse might make a change in the picture, but at the rate at which revenues are going forward now it seems positively certain that the Post Office Department will be self-sustaining in the fiscal year 1943.

Mr. BENDER. If it is it will be the first time in many years that that has occurred.

Mr. LUDLOW. That would be the self-sustaining over-all, including non-postal items; a complete over-all surplus.

Mr. BENDER. I thank the gentleman.

A NEW MECHANISM

Mr. LUDLOW. At the urgent request of the Postmaster General we have authorized the establishment of a new mechanism in his Department, to be under his direct control, to be known as the Office of Budget and Administrative Planning. There does not now exist in the Department any facility for the adequate, constant, intensive, continuous, year-round study of budgetary matters, which in a department of this size is considered essential for good management. This mechanism will function constantly in a policy recommending and budgetary advisory relationship. Your subcommittee has faith in the managerial ability of the Postmaster General and accepts with a feeling of assurance his statement that this new office is vitally needed from the standpoint of efficient and progressive management of his great Department. The set-up presented to us provided for 14 persons with an allowance of \$47,500 for salaries. We have not believed that it was wise or necessary to approve the entire amount but have allowed \$25,000 to establish the unit, believing that with the authorization for the creation of the office the Postmaster General can easily supplement the limited number of appointive positions which we allowed by detailing personnel

from the inspection force and other services. We are told that this planning mechanism, when it is fully functioning, will result in revisions of the Department's accounting system that will afford as complete protection as human mind can devise over \$8,000,000,000 of annual transactions in the public's money.—See Postmaster General's statement, page 7 of the hearings.

THE INSPECTION FORCE

The inspection force has been called the eyes and the ears of the Postmaster General, but it is much more than that. It plays a very great and very vital part in the workings of the postal system. It is the main dependence of the Postmaster General in seeing that postal operations are conducted smoothly, economically, and honestly and in suggesting improvements for the betterment of the Service. More than 28,000,000,000 pieces of mail are entrusted to the Postal Service annually by the citizens of this country. This vast quantity represents tremendous money values, as well as business and personal secrets of untold importance to the people. It is a constant responsibility of inspectors to locate points where losses occur and to cultivate the interest and alertness of the 273,000 postal employees in making the mails constantly safer. Adequate postal supervision would require the inspection of every sizable post office at least once a year, but many post offices have gone without inspection 2 years or longer, due to a lack of inspection personnel. In the fiscal year 1941, 16,255 post offices were not examined on that account. It would have required 51 additional men to do this work.

ONE HUNDRED INSPECTORS ALLOWED

An enormous additional burden has been imposed on the inspection force by the national emergency, followed by the active entrance of the United States into the war, and 55 inspectors are now giving all of their time to defense work in supervising and coordinating the field operations incident to providing postal service to the armed forces. This is a very arduous and difficult task, due to the unpredictable movements of mobile military units, and it is expected that a much larger force will have to be assigned to this duty in the future.

We all know how eager our soldiers are to hear from home and how anxious parents are to maintain contact with their boys in the camps through the mails. Anything which breaks that contact creates dissatisfaction and weakens morale. Before Pearl Harbor 55 postal inspectors had been assigned to work exclusively in connection with the establishment and maintenance of mail for the armed forces and since Pearl Harbor 71 more are being so assigned, making a total of 126 inspectors detached from ordinary postal work and assigned to duties associated with military operations.

Since the increase of work devolving upon the inspection force is unquestionable and its duties are rapidly expanding and becoming more burdensome, the Budget Bureau was asked by the Department to approve the appointment of 206

additional inspectors to augment the present force of 635 inspectors and 15 inspectors at large. The Budget Bureau reduced the number recommended to 125, and we have allowed for 100 additional inspectors in this bill. While the load is heavy, we believe that under a careful assignment of the work and with every inspector giving his maximum effort, this increase will meet the requirements.

RURAL DELIVERY

For rural-delivery service we have allowed the Budget estimate of \$92,200,000, which is an increase of \$100,000 over the appropriation for 1942. We have continued the provision, carried for some years in the bill, that not less than \$200,000 of the amount appropriated shall be available for extensions and new service. The definite figures carried in this bill are \$175,000 for extensions and \$75,000 for new routes in the fiscal year 1943, or a total of \$250,000 to extend the Service.

VILLAGE DELIVERY

For village-delivery service we carry in this bill the Budget estimate of \$1,625,000 to continue all existing village deliveries. No new village delivery service has been established since 1932 save in two exceptional instances. When the receipts of a village post office reach \$10,000 it is entitled to city delivery and during the fiscal year 1941 thirteen city-delivery services were established in lieu of village delivery (see p. 17 of the Postmaster General's annual report), which accounts for a reduction of \$50,000 in the appropriation for village delivery in 1943 as compared with 1942.

We have provided \$100,000 to extend the use of postage-meter machines in congested mailing centers where they are proving very valuable devices in saving time and expediting the handling of the mails.

COTTON VERSUS JUTE

We are carrying in this bill a provision that has been the subject of much debate in the past, which reads as follows:

Not more than three-fourths of the funds appropriated for the purchase of twine shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from materials or commodities produced outside the United States.

The practical meaning of this provision is that at least one-fourth of the dollar volume of the appropriations for twine used in the Postal Service shall be spent for cotton twine and not more than three-fourths shall be spent for jute twine.

Speaking for myself alone I would be very reluctant to continue this provision if it were not for the unsettled world situation. When some years ago we opened the door for the purchase of cotton twine under a mandatory order to the Post Office Department it was with the distinct understanding and belief that the cotton twine manufacturers would enter into the spirit of competition and would submit bids within reason. On May 23, 1941, the last bids for twine were opened. Only one bid for cotton twine was received, and it was at the rate of 29.5 cents a pound. At the same time jute twine was offered to the Department at 17 cents a pound. Both twines are equally serviceable. It cannot be expected that the Government

will continue forever to pay a differential of 12.5 cents a pound in favor of cotton twine which, as matters now stand, amounts to a subsidy to one manufacturer. Frankly, it would behoove cotton twine manufacturers to get busy if they desire to hold this business, as the American taxpayer has some rights in the premises.

JUTE MAY BE CUT OFF BY WAR

In deciding to continue this provision for another year and thus give the cotton twine manufacturers a chance to display more lively interest, our subcommittee was guided to a considerable extent by expert testimony that the dislocation of shipping, due to the World War, may make it impossible to get the required supplies of jute from India. Twine, of course, is very essential in postal operations. Vast quantities of it are used. To risk getting a supply, even at an abnormal price, would seem to be imprudent. When George W. Trexler, assistant director of the equipment and supplies branch of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General's office was before our subcommittee the following colloquy occurred:

Mr. LUDLOW. If the cotton twine were eliminated from the bill, could you get an adequate supply of jute twine, or would world conditions jeopardize the acquisition of jute twine?

Mr. TREXLER. World conditions will make that problematical next year.

Mr. LUDLOW. So that, in the exercise of common, ordinary prudence, it might be well to continue the provision as is, pending a more composed world condition, would you say?

Mr. TREXLER. Obviously, we have to have some source of supply for twine.

WHAT PURCHASING AGENT WANTS TO KNOW

Mr. Trexler also was asked why the manufacturers of cotton twines do not take a greater interest in selling them to the Government and his reply was:

That is what the purchasing agent of the Post Office Department is trying to determine. He is constantly trying to interest more bidders, but he has not been successful to date. (See pp. 253-256 of the hearings for testimony on this subject.)

The Department's program calls for the purchase of 2,200,000 pounds of jute twine at 17 cents a pound in the fiscal year 1943 and 400,000 pounds of cotton twine at 29.5 cents a pound. If the cotton twine were obtainable at the same price as jute twine there would be a saving of \$50,000 to the Treasury on cotton-twine purchases.

FIVE HUNDRED ASSISTANT POSTMASTERSHIPS

You will find on page 26 of the summary statement in the report what appears to be a decrease of \$1,100,000 below the Budget in our appropriation for clerks at first- and second-class post-offices and an increase of \$1,152,800 over the Budget in the pay of assistant postmasters. This requires an explanation. The Post Office Department has long contended, very earnestly and insistently, that in the interest of good administration, every post office of the first and second classes should have an assistant postmaster. There are 2,187 of these offices where assistant postmasters have not been authorized. Usually when a

postmaster is away from his post a clerk is designated to act as assistant in charge, without any increase of rank or pay, and the Department does not regard this as fair or in accord with good practice.

The Department officials proposed to us a plan of converting clerks into assistant postmasters at all of the 2,187 post offices that have no assistant postmasters. Each clerk so designated would have the permanent rank of assistant postmaster with a little extra emolument ranging from \$100 to \$150, to compensate him for his extra responsibilities. The entire conversion process could be accomplished with an additional obligation on the Treasury of only about \$200,000.

Our subcommittee saw some merit in the suggestion but failed to agree that it is necessary or desirable to appoint assistant postmasters at all of the 2,187 offices that have none at present. We allowed assistant postmasters at one-fourth of that number, and we believe that by a judicious distribution of these appointments the Department can take care of all necessitous cases. There is no real reduction in the number of clerks allowed, but some of the worthy clerks, long in the Service, will be promoted to the status of assistant postmaster. The additional obligation on the Treasury will be relatively small, or in the neighborhood of \$52,800. Our subcommittee will now expect to witness some of the good results so often and so ardently promised by the advocates of this conversion of personnel.

EVIDENCES OF WORLD DISTURBANCE

In the operations of both the Treasury and Post Office Departments we encountered many tangible evidences of violent world disturbance. Especially is this noticeable in the field of foreign air mail. Old-established services have been disrupted or extinguished entirely by the war. New aviation lanes have been opened in virgin territory in South America and Africa. No longer do our mail-carrying airships penetrate the Far East. Service to Singapore and Hong Kong, Canton and Auckland has been abandoned, but mail is being carried by airplanes to Hawaii on regular schedules. It has been found necessary to submit revised foreign air estimates in the light of developments following our entrance into the war. These revisions, just received, eliminate service that would have cost \$2,451,623 on a basis of the original estimates. It is expected that when peace is restored this suspended service will be revived.

DOMESTIC AIR MAIL GETTING IN BLACK

The domestic air-mail service is in a fine financial position with a 25-percent increase in revenues for the fiscal year 1941 over the fiscal year 1940. Roy Martin, Superintendent of the Air Mail Service, told our subcommittee that if revenues continue at the present rate it is probable that by the end of the present fiscal year the subsidy will be washed out of domestic air mail entirely and for the first time that service will be "in the black"—see Mr. Martin's testimony, page 120 of the hearings. The subsidy has

been running around \$4,000,000 a year over all factors of cost, direct and indirect.

NEW FREQUENCIES GRANTED

In this bill we do not provide for any new domestic air-mail routes, but we do make provision for much-needed increases of frequencies on 15 routes, totaling \$805,652 in per annum cost. The additional frequencies recommended are as follows:

Route	Proposed increases in frequency of service	Annual cost
46.....	1 round trip daily:	
47.....	Buffalo-Pittsburgh.....	\$20, 403. 50
47.....	St. Louis-Nashville.....	57, 509. 40
47.....	Evansville-Louisville.....	19, 549. 40
48.....	Minneapolis-St. Louis.....	129, 808. 60
51.....	Des Moines-Kansas City.....	43, 186. 80
52.....	Norfolk-Knoxville.....	89, 775. 40
52.....	Great Falls-Lethbridge.....	43, 431. 35
53.....	Memphis-Houston.....	112, 923. 70
54.....	Cincinnati-Atlanta.....	80, 446. 00
55.....	Pittsburgh-Birmingham.....	133, 900. 25
24.....	Augusta-Savannah.....	20, 622. 50
13.....	1 round trip daily, except Sundays and holidays, between Los Angeles and San Diego, changed to 1 round trip daily.....	5, 770. 18
20.....	1 round trip daily, except Sundays and holidays, between New Orleans and Houston, changed to 1 round trip daily.....	11, 587. 13
28.....	1 round trip daily, except Sundays and holidays, between Great Falls and Cheyenne, changed to 1 round trip daily.....	23, 705. 41
17.....	1 round trip daily, except Sundays and holidays, between Cheyenne and Denver, changed to 1 round trip daily.....	4, 191. 36
30.....	1 round trip daily, except Sundays and holidays, between Chicago and Fort Worth, changed to 1 round trip daily.....	30, 972. 64
82.....	1 round trip daily, except Sundays and holidays, between Grand Rapids and Chicago, changed to 1 round trip daily.....	4, 361. 28
	Total increased frequencies.....	831, 744. 90
	Less deduction for approximate 97 percent performance of service.....	26, 092. 90
	Net amount required.....	805, 652. 00

The following table details the estimate for increased mail loads on existing frequencies, also approved by our subcommittee:

Route	Terminal	Annual increase
1.....	New York-San Francisco.....	\$186, 762
2.....	New York-Los Angeles.....	149, 424
3.....	Chicago-Seattle.....	116, 527
4.....	Fort Worth-Los Angeles.....	70, 009
5.....	New York-New Orleans.....	77, 211
6.....	New York-Miami.....	63, 127
10.....	Chicago-Jacksonville.....	23, 357
13.....	Salt Lake City-San Diego.....	12, 805
18.....	Boston-New York.....	10, 061
23.....	Albany-Fort Worth.....	69, 989
30.....	Chicago-Fort Worth.....	15, 378
44.....	Kansas City-Pittsburgh-New York.....	85, 590
	Total estimated increase in cost for 1943.....	885, 240

MANY CHANGES WROUGHT

In the Treasury Department the war has wrought many changes which deprived us of our customary landmarks in applying appropriation procedure. Old delineations have been wiped out and obscurities have arisen which perplex and make the way difficult. Especially did we find this true in reference to two important submissions—the estimate of \$5,018,150 for the foreign-owned property control and the proposed limitation of \$14,826,195 on the indefinite

appropriation "Expenses of loans" to carry on the campaign for the sale of defense securities to finance the war.

The foreign-funds control was set up by Executive order in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury on April 10, 1940, 2 days after Germany invaded Norway and Denmark. The governments and nationals of 32 countries are now covered by the control, the Philippines being the last to come under the blanket. The office now has foreign assets of about \$7,000,000,000 under its control. For salaries and expenses in 1942 the control received an appropriation of \$1,250,000, to which a supplemental appropriation of \$2,500,000 was added later; and from present indications even it will be exhausted by March 31, next.

MR. GRAVES' GOOD WORK

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, is in charge of the sale of defense securities. He has built up the nucleus of a splendid organization and is doing a magnificent job. He has an office in every State, and the membership of his State and local committees is in the neighborhood of 100,000. See page 276 of the hearings. This gives an idea of the basic proportions of this gigantic sales enterprise which is expected to produce about \$7,500,000,000 a year to help in financing the war effort. In December the income from sales of securities was \$528,000,000.

The bill which we have prepared, and which is now before us, provides appropriations for the fiscal year 1943, and it will not go into effect until July 1 next. It is utterly impossible for the foreign funds control or Mr. Graves' defense securities sales organization to tell at this time how much money they will need to carry on their operations in the fiscal year 1943. It is definitely known that the appropriation of \$14,826,195, estimated under the head of "Expenses of loans," will be utterly inadequate to carry the bond sales campaign through 1943, and, if granted, will amount to nothing more than a token appropriation, as it is certain this campaign will cost \$27,250,000 during the present fiscal year alone, and it is estimated that it will cost more than \$40,000,000 during the fiscal year 1943.

BOTH ITEMS DEFERRED

It did not seem to your subcommittee that it would make sense to appropriate now for foreign funds control and expenses of loans in the fiscal year 1943 when we have such utter lack of information as to what the appropriation requirements will be, so we left both of these items out of the bill and suggested that more accurate estimates be presented to the Deficiencies Subcommittee when the needs are more definitely ascertained.

TREASURY ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

There was submitted to us by the Treasury Department an estimate of \$250,000 to establish a new system of governmental accounting under Executive Order 8512, to cost ultimately \$730,000 a year, but it was the opinion of a majority of our subcommittee that this matter could well be deferred, at least until a more substantial basis of coopera-

tion could be worked out between the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office. The Budget and Accounting Act enjoins upon the Comptroller General the duty of prescribing "the forms, systems, and procedure for administrative appropriation and fund accounting in the several departments and establishments," and there seemed to be a prospect of a conflict of jurisdiction which should be ironed out preliminary to congressional action.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU DEALT WITH LIBERALLY

We have made liberal provision in this bill to implement the Bureau of Internal Revenue adequately with funds and personnel necessary to collect the revenue under our rapidly expanding tax program. It would seem wise to do this, for the Bureau of Internal Revenue is in a sense analogous to the "goose that laid the golden egg." Upon the efficiency and productiveness of its operations depends to a considerable extent the financial inflow so much needed to run the Government in these trying times. We allowed in full the Budget estimate of \$80,968,940 to run this Bureau during the fiscal year 1943, and in doing so we were conscious of the probability that even so large an amount will be wholly inadequate after the passage of additional tax legislation now in the offing. The sum we allowed to the Internal Revenue Bureau is an increase of \$4,622,394 over the combined regular and deficiency appropriations of the current fiscal year.

BROADEST TAX BASE IN HISTORY

We now have the broadest tax base in the history of America and obviously it is going to get broader. Public Law 250 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, generally known as the 1941 tax law, widened the income-tax bases by lowering exemptions and increasing rates, laying the foundation for an estimated increase of 6,168,000 income-tax returns, and an estimated increase of 5,500,000 in the number of income-tax payers. It is believed from a late bureau survey that this new law will bear out the original prediction that it will yield in Federal revenue approximately \$3,500,000,000 annually. The 1941 tax law will impose a very large volume of additional work on the Bureau of Internal Revenue. To accomplish the effective collection of these new and additional taxes we allowed the supplemental estimate of \$7,680,288 over the amount of \$73,228,652 which was the estimate to cover the regular operations of the Bureau in 1943, bringing the total to \$80,968,940. Additional personnel allowed to enforce the 1941 tax law includes:

In Washington, 70 regular and 110 temporary employees in the Income Tax Unit and 42 employees in the Chief Counsel's office; total salary obligation, \$312,800.

In the field, 47 employees in collectors' offices, and 56 employees in the Chief Counsel's field force; total salary obligation, \$260,200.

For internal revenue refunds, fiscal year 1943, we have allowed \$59,000,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the Budget estimate. However, it should be ex-

plained that there will be a carry-over into the fiscal year 1943 of \$3,253,068, making the total amount available \$62,253,068. We believe this will meet the requirements, but if it does not a deficiency appropriation will be in order.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

For salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Customs we allowed \$21,385,555. The Budget estimate was \$21,472,293. It was our thought that world conditions must inevitably result in a falling off of imports which would make a reduction of customs personnel logical and possible. For customs refunds and drawbacks we allowed the Budget estimate of \$19,000,000, but we rejected a request that this be made an indefinite appropriation, believing that it is in the public interest that the submission of annual estimates to our committee be required. As an indefinite appropriation the expenditures under this head would be removed from the watchful eye of the Appropriations Committee, which we believe would not be good public policy though it may be true that the existing system sometimes imposes hardships on taxpayers whose money, when tied up in these refunds, bears no interest.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which is running three shifts a day printing war bonds; the Bureau of Accounts and the Division of Disbursements, which service the vast volume of Government payments, and the Office of Treasurer of the United States, are all feeling the heavy impact of war work, as are numerous other activities of the Treasury Department. We have tried to view their problems understandingly and sympathetically and to make provision for their reasonable needs.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield.

Mr. O'NEAL. I cannot refrain from mentioning to the House at this time something of the service of our chairman of the subcommittee on the Treasury and Post Office Departments. I know the House is aware of the ability and conscientious care always displayed by the chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], but I do not believe you will fully appreciate or could know the extreme amount of himself that he put into these bills, as well as it is known to members of the committee.

The gentleman from Indiana started the committee work on this bill, a billion-dollar bill, in December, and almost daily from that time until the present he has sat in the consideration of these amounts. Every item in this bill has been carefully scrutinized by him and by the committee. There was a tremendous amount of detail work, both in preparation and in the hearings and in the presentation of the bill. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] has stuck to that job day in and day out and, in my opinion, has brought before you a bill as carefully prepared from the standpoint of the interests of the Government and all concerned as could be brought to you. The gentleman from Indiana is conscientious and considerate of all in-

terests concerned and highly intelligent in the judgment that he exercises. He is a great friend of the employees of the Post Office Department and the Treasury Department, but at the same time he has never hesitated to do all that he could in the interest of economy and the best interests of this country.

As a member of that committee I have taken this time to pay tribute to him, because there is no one in the House of Representatives who does his work as a Congressman more thoroughly and more conscientiously.

Mr. LUDLOW. I just want to say that I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the kindness of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back 4 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WHITTINGTON). The Chair will count. [After counting.] Seventy-two Members are present. The point of order is well taken. A quorum is not present. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 19]

Anderson, N. Mex.	Gale	Pierce
Andrews	Gamble	Reece, Tenn.
Arnold	Green	Rivers
Barden	Haines	Romjue
Barry	Hall	Sacks
Bates, Mass.	Leonard W.	Satterfield
Beam	Halleck	Sauthoff
Bell	Harrington	Scanlon
Bolton	Harris, Va.	Schaefer, Ill.
Boykin	Holmes	Schuetz
Bradley, Pa.	Hook	Shafer, Mich.
Brown, Ohio	Jensen	Shannon
Buckler, Minn.	Johnson	Sheridan
Buckley, N. Y.	Lyndon B.	Smith, Ohio
Burdick	Kee	Smith, Pa.
Camp	Kelley, Pa.	Smith, Va.
Cannon, Fla.	Kelly, Ill.	Snyder
Celler	Klein	Somers, N. Y.
Chenoweth	Kopplemann	Stevenson
Clark	Kramer	Stratton
Clason	Lambertson	Sweeney
Coffee, Nebr.	Landis	Tenerowicz
Cooley	Lane	Thill
Creal	Larrabee	Thom
Ditter	Lesinski	Voorhis, Calif.
Douglas	McGehee	Vreeland
Eaton	McGranery	Walter
Elliott, Calif.	Maciora	Weiss
Ellis	Magnuson	Wene
Fish	Marcantonio	Wigglesworth
Fitzgerald	Mitchell	Worley
Fitzpatrick	Myers, Pa.	Wright
Ford, Thomas F.	O'Day	Youngdahl
	Osmer	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill, H. R. 6511, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, 1943, finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 332 Members answered to their names, a quorum; and that he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its session.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, on January 15, 1942, I placed in the RECORD a statement of facts regarding the activities of Lieutenant Governor Frank Murphy, of Michigan, in seeking employment with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., of Muskegon, Mich., in their negotiations with the Government in trying to obtain defense contracts, the statement being based upon facts as presented to me by the general manager and the officials of that company.

The sixth edition of the Detroit News of January 15, carried a statement of Mr. Murphy as made when he returned from a trip to Washington. The morning edition of the Detroit Free Press of January 16, carried another statement of Mr. Murphy regarding the matter as did the Detroit Times of the same day. In fairness to Mr. Murphy I am placing these statements in the RECORD and I ask unanimous consent to include these statements in my remarks.

[From the Detroit News of January 15, 1942]

NEVER ASKED CONTRACT FEE, MURPHY ASSERTS

"I don't know anything about this."

This was Lt. Gov. Frank Murphy's reply today to the accusation that he had approached officials of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., of Muskegon, seeking a commission for his services in obtaining a war contract for the company.

The charge was made in Washington by Representative ALBERT J. ENGEL, Republican, of Muskegon, who has demanded a congressional inquiry.

Murphy was interviewed at the union depot this morning as he alighted from a train on his return home from Washington. He said that he knew both S. B. Withington and J. J. Hoffman, officers of the Muskegon company.

"But I never suggested receiving a commission or a fee or payment of any kind for my influence," Murphy declared. "I am always willing to do anything I can to introduce action before the Office of Production Management or any other Washington agency to obtain war work for any Michigan industrial firms."

"All I can do is to take Michigan manufacturers to Washington and introduce them to officials. I can help a manufacturer find the official who is ordering the kind of materials the manufacturer produces."

Murphy said the Brunswick-Balke-Collender firm had asked him to recommend a man they considered hiring for the firm's Washington office. Murphy told them he believed the man was acceptable. They then asked him how much they should pay the prospective employee, Murphy said. He suggested they pay him \$1,000 or \$2,000 a month, he declared.

"Was there any inference that part of the prospective agent's salary would end up in your hands?" Murphy was asked.

"No. Not unless there was some misinterpretation on the firm's part," he replied.

Murphy added that he recently met the would-be agent and was told the man had never gotten the job.

VAN WAGONER'S COMMENT

Governor VanWagoner said that he had not heard of charges against Lieutenant Governor Murphy.

He pointed out that until his resignation recently, V. B. Steinbaugh has been Michigan's contact man in Washington.

"We deliberately and carefully avoided any activity in behalf of any individual or company," he said. "That was one of the things we felt necessary and right to do. All our work was on the general subject of unemployment."

The Governor said Murphy never was designated to represent the State or the administration in any matter involving a defense contract.

[From the Detroit Free Press of January 16, 1942]

Lt. Gov. Frank Murphy, of Detroit, Thursday denied Washington charges that he sought a brokerage commission from a Michigan manufacturer for obtaining defense contracts and demanded an opportunity to appear before the House Military Affairs Committee Saturday to answer allegations brought by Representative ALBERT J. ENGEL, of Muskegon.

Murphy wired Representative ANDREW J. MAY, of Prestonburg, Ky., chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, asking an opportunity to be heard before the assembling of the extraordinary session of the Michigan Legislature on Monday.

MURPHY READY TO LEAVE

Although he has just returned from the Capital, Murphy said that he was ready to leave Friday, and thought that it was his right to clear the record promptly.

Representative ENGEL had accused Murphy of negotiating with S. B. Withington, Washington representative of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., of Muskegon, for a commission on defense contracts, that he might be able to influence through his official position.

ENGEL, in demanding that the Military Affairs Committee investigate the activities of Lieutenant Governor Murphy, put in the House record a statement saying that J. J. Hoffman, vice president and general counsel of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., reported the Murphy "sought employment by this company in its negotiations with the Federal Government concerning defense business."

"I met Mr. Withington only once and nothing in our conversation could be interpreted as even hinting at such a thing," Murphy said in Detroit. "I know no Army or Navy authorities in charge of contracts."

"At the inauguration in Washington, I met many Michigan people and offered any help my office might be able to give in bringing business into the State that would help increase war-materials production."

ASKED TO HELP GET JOB

"On November 2, a young man, Edgar T. Clapp, of 5027 West Outer Drive, who was one of those to whom I had offered help, called me asking if I would assist him in securing a position with Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., of Muskegon. On November 7, I met this gentleman in Muskegon and went with him to the office of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co."

"There, this gentleman, Mr. Withington, and I conversed regarding his representation of the company. Mr. Clapp suggested that he would like to work for a commission. My advice regarding this request was asked and I informed those present that it would be more expedient that the company put the gentleman on the pay roll at salary and expenses."

OFFERED TO AID FIRM

"Mr. Withington then informed us that he had no authority to do so until he talked to Chicago. Before leaving their plant I offered them the assistance of my office any time they cared to use it."

"I was not informed of any contract that the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. had or contemplated receiving from any defense agency."

"At no time in our conversation was there any mention or suggestion that I was to receive any remuneration of any kind."

DOESN'T KNOW RESULTS

"I was never called or informed in any way regarding the outcome of our conversation."

"I was asked to assist a very responsible young man in securing a position. That is a prerogative of my office."

"It was in line with the spirit that has actuated the offer made in every speech since I assumed office to assist any citizen of Michigan in any way that the office could be of assistance."

FIRM OFFICIALS MAY TESTIFY

Officials of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. are willing to testify before the committee, Engel said after learning that the Lieutenant Governor had asked for a hearing.

"I intend to bring to the attention of the committee the fact that the Detroit ordinance office requested on November 8, 1941, an extension of time on the original flare-bomb bids, which were to have been closed on November 18," he added.

Representative ENGEL declared that there had been six extensions of time on the bids between October 28, when they were asked, and December 16, when the designs were changed.

"New bids were then asked with the closing date set for January 14, but no contract has been let to date," he added.

[From the Detroit Times, Lansing correspondent, dated January 16, 1942]

Lt. Gov. Frank Murphy awaited word from Washington here today as to whether he will be given opportunity to deny charges before the House Military Affairs Committee that he sought a brokerage commission from a Muskegon manufacturer for obtaining defense contracts.

The charges, brought by Representative ALBERT J. ENGEL, of Muskegon, allege that Murphy negotiated with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., of Muskegon, to use his official position to obtain a \$24,000,000 defense order for flare bombs in return for a fee.

Murphy's chances of formally denying the charges hinge on whether the House committee decides to investigate the matter and hold a hearing.

The Lieutenant Governor admitted trying to bring defense orders to Michigan, but said he received no fees and was only carrying out the functions of his office in trying to help the State and the defense program. He said his only conversation with the company in question was an attempt to get a young acquaintance a job.

After I had written the original statement and the day before I placed it in the RECORD, I spoke to the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, informing him that I expected to refer this and other information I had to that committee for investigation. After I placed the matter in the RECORD, and after the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee had an opportunity to examine the statement, I again spoke to him about a hearing. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], the chairman, asked me whether Lt. Gov. Frank Murphy was related to Mr. Justice Frank Murphy. I replied that I was informed he was not. He expressed a doubt as to whether that committee had jurisdiction. I stated that I was positive it did have jurisdiction. He replied that he had referred it to a subcommittee. I informed him further that I had certain additional facts and evidence I was willing to furnish. This was on January 15. To date I have heard nothing from either the committee or the subcommittee.

tee, despite the fact that members of the committee, at my request, asked the chairman to act. I am, therefore, placing more of these facts in the *Record* today, in the hope that we can have a fair and impartial hearing. In view of the failure of the Military Affairs Committee to take action, I am referring the matter with names and evidence to the Truman committee of the Senate, with a request for action on their part.

The only way to stop such irregular practices as exist today in the negotiation of defense contracts is to bring them out into the open. In justice to Mr. Murphy and everyone concerned, the committee should have an open hearing, listen to the testimony, hear both sides of the case with a view of determining whether or not the practice has been indulged in, to what extent, by whom, and recommend legal or legislative action as the testimony may warrant.

1. After I wrote the statement which was placed in the *Record*, Mr. S. B. Withington, general manager of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., called me on the long-distance telephone. I asked him again just what had occurred at the alleged meeting. He started to give me further information, then turned to someone in the office and said, "Let me make sure I am right." He then addressed that someone in the office and asked him to verify the statement which was apparently verified by someone who was present at the meeting. He then informed me over the telephone that Lieutenant Governor Murphy had made the following statement:

It will take more than three to five hundred dollars a month, it will cost from two to three thousand dollars a month.

He further stated that a commission of 3 to 5 percent was discussed but did not say whether it was in addition to or in lieu of the proposed two or three thousand dollars a month referred to. This was on January 14. I did not include these additional facts as the original statement had already been completed; and incidentally it was sent to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. May]. It will be noted that Mr. Murphy in the *Detroit News* on the evening of January 15 was quoted as follows:

Murphy said the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. had asked him to recommend a man they considered hiring for the firm's Washington office. Murphy told them he believed the man was acceptable. They then asked him how much they should pay the prospective employee, Murphy said, he suggested they pay him one to two thousand dollars a month.

In the statement in the *Detroit Free Press* the next day, Mr. Murphy stated that he was trying to help a young man in Detroit to obtain a job, and so forth. In the *Detroit Times* he stated that "his only conversations with the company in question was the attempt to get a young acquaintance a job." The only difference between the Withington statement and the Murphy statement is, first, Withington and his associate state that Murphy contacted them; Murphy in the *Detroit News* states they contacted him. Incidentally, I have never met Mr. Murphy. I do not know the gentleman. In the *Detroit Free Press* he said he contacted

them; in the *Times* he said that his only conversation with the company was an attempt to get a young acquaintance a job. Second, Withington states that Murphy said it would cost from two to three thousand dollars a month. This would be at the rate of \$24,000 to \$36,000 a year. Mr. Murphy was quoted in the *Detroit News* as suggesting that the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. pay this young acquaintance who was trying to get a job from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a month, which would be at the rate of \$12,000 to \$24,000 a year. Third, Mr. Withington stated that a 3 to 5 percent commission was suggested at this meeting. In the *Free Press* article Mr. Murphy states that Mr. Clapp, the young man he was recommending, suggested he would like to work for a commission, but that Mr. Murphy informed those present it would be more expedient if the company put the young man on the pay roll at a salary and expenses. A 5-percent commission on the \$1,000,000 contract awarded the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. since then would have amounted to \$50,000. Fourth, both Mr. Withington and Mr. Murphy agreed that Mr. Withington informed him that he had no authority to do so until he talked to the Chicago office. Fifth, as stated in my original statement, Mr. J. J. Hoffman, vice president of the firm, informed me and will so testify, that Mr. Withington contacted him, told him that Mr. Murphy "sought employment in their negotiations with the Government in trying to obtain defense business." That Mr. Hoffman told Mr. Withington to inform Mr. Murphy and Mr. Withington did inform Mr. Murphy—

that the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. had placed its factory and facilities at the disposal of the Government, that it did not feel it was necessary to pay anybody any commission to secure defense business, that they never did so in the past, would not now, nor in the future pay any commission to anyone or countenance the payment of a commission to anyone to get Government business.

When Mr. Withington and several other individuals from his company were in my office here in Washington sometime prior to my statement of January 15, he stated that he understood that the Army was in the market and would contract for gun stocks, that the Brunswick Co. had woodworking equipment to make these gun stocks, but had been unable to obtain further information. I then and there called up Major General Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, who informed me they had three and one-half million blank gun stocks left over from the World War and had no thought, of course, of buying more. Mr. Withington later informed me that it was Mr. Murphy who had suggested a gun-stock contract for the Brunswick Co. There was apparently no question at any time in the mind of any of the Brunswick people as to who was trying to represent them.

I am giving the facts as they were given to me, and I am informed that not only Mr. Withington but an associate of Mr. Withington was present and heard the conversation that took place.

I insist that Mr. Withington, his associate, who heard the conversation, Lieutenant Governor Murphy, and Mr. Hoffman, vice president of the company, if necessary, be called upon to testify as to what occurred and was said.

MANUFACTURER PAYS \$1,500 FEE TO LAWYER;
NO RESULT

I also wish to submit to the House additional facts pertaining to matter of paying commissions for obtaining Government business. Incidentally, this is not connected with Mr. Murphy. I have a letter dated August 4, 1941, written by the president of a manufacturing concern in Michigan. This letter contains the following statement:

We were told by a gentleman in Lansing, not the Governor, that our best bet was to employ a certain attorney in Washington, who would go into the Army and Navy Air Corps and negotiate a contract for us. We have paid this attorney \$1,500 out of our dwindling working capital without getting a single order or a real opportunity to quote on a blueprint.

The president of this company has been asked twice for information as to who this attorney in Washington is to whom he paid \$1,500 and also who this "gentleman in Lansing, not the Governor" is who recommended him. He has failed to give the information.

This is too important a matter to drop. I feel that the committee ought to subpoena this manufacturer, make him testify as to who this "gentleman in Lansing, not the Governor" is who recommended a "certain attorney in Washington who would go in the Army and Navy Air Corps and negotiate a contract for them."

He should testify giving the name of the attorney, be asked to produce the \$1,500 canceled check which he said he paid out and undoubtedly did, "without getting a single order or a real opportunity to quote on a blue print." If payment was not by check, he should produce other evidence of payment. This attorney in Washington should be subpoenaed and made to testify as to what his contact, if any, is with the unnamed gentleman in Lansing and as to whether or not he split fees with the gentleman in Lansing, or anyone else. The letter does not give the name of "the gentleman in Lansing, not the Governor," and I, of course, do not know who that gentleman is. I am ready to turn the original of this letter over to the committee investigating this matter.

LOBBYIST CLAIMS HE SECURED DELAY IN LETTING
OF CONTRACT

On January 8, 1942, I received a letter from a firm of consulting engineers signed by the senior member of the firm which reads as follows:

JANUARY 8, 1942.

HON. ALBERT J. ENGEL,
Congressman, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ENGEL: In reading the evening paper tonight I noticed an article quoting you as criticizing the War Department for the delay in handling a contract for \$24,000,000 in flares.

I happen to have been contacted on this order by a contact man, one of those fellows who get 10-percent commission on orders received.

This man stated that he was on the right side of Under Secretary of War Patterson and that this contract would not be let except through him.

I believe that the first time I was told about this contract and asked if our firm, that is, a chemical firm for whom I am research director, would be interested in handling the flare proper, was in the later part of September, or first part of October. I saw this party again a couple of weeks ago, and he informed me that he had secured a delay in awarding the contract as he as yet had not found the right party to make the flare.

I now understand that he has got a firm to bid where he can get his commission as well as a share of the profit in the contract.

Whether this party was telling me the truth or not; I have no way of knowing, but I do know that he is representing several firms as their vice president, treasurer, or what have you.

Yours very truly.

Let me say again that I have the utmost confidence in the honor, honesty, integrity, and ability of the Under Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson. I have talked with Judge Patterson about this matter and he has informed me that he is just as anxious to eliminate this practice as I am. I believe it is the duty of this engineer as an American citizen to testify, and he ought to be willing, and undoubtedly will be willing, to testify to the facts alleged in the letter. He ought to name the contact man who contacted him on this flare-bomb order. Then we should subpoena the contact man or lobbyist and make him testify as to what he meant when he said that he was on the right side of Under Secretary of War Patterson and that this contract would not be let except through him. He should be made to testify as to how he had secured a delay in awarding the contract as he as yet had not found the right party to make the flare bomb. He should be made to testify and give the names of the people in or out of the War Department he contacted, if any, how he secured the delay, what was done, and how long a delay he secured. He should also be made to testify as to who this firm was that he had induced to bid where he can get his commission as well as a share in the profit. Either this lobbyist is a faker and a liar or he is telling the truth. If he is a faker and a liar, his name ought to be published on the front page of every newspaper in the country as a faker and liar as an example to other fakers and liars past, present, and future. If he is telling the truth, then I am assured by the War Department that action will be taken against any person in the War Department who is involved in any illegal practice of any kind. I am prepared to turn the original of this letter, with the name of its writer, over to the committee investigating the facts.

I also have information given me in a confidential way to the effect that a certain lobbyist obtained in excess of \$600,000 over a period of several years in a commission agreement whereby a manufacturer was alleged to have paid him 5-percent commission on war orders. I do not know how accurate this information is. I do know that the manufacturer has been represented by this man for a period of time, that that company has obtained

millions of dollars worth of Government contracts, and that the man himself has apparently, judging from his expenditures, obtained a large income from some source during the past several years. It will be easy to determine by an examination of the books of the company as to just how much that company paid that individual, if any, and for what purpose, and to examine the individual representative's books determining how much he received. Expenses, fees, and commissions of a representative here in Washington paid by a company to obtain a Government contract will and must be added by that company to the cost of the contract, which comes out of the United States Treasury. The money is paid into the United States Treasury by the taxpayer and by those who invest in Government bonds—bonds which, in the final analysis, must be paid by the taxpayer.

ANOTHER BUSINESSMAN PAYS WASHINGTON LAWYER SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS

I have before me a copy of an editorial signed by John S. Knight, editor of the Detroit Free Press. This editorial reads, in part as follows:

The object of our immediate concern is the plight of the small businessmen in this country who are literally standing with tin cups in their hands while our "fool's gold" war prosperity is filling the coffers of the big fellow in a generous, constant stream.

Let us consider the case of a small manufacturer from up-State Michigan. This man has always been a good, law-abiding citizen and is currently serving on his country's draft board. Through enterprise, hard work and good management, he had developed his small plant as an efficient producer of high-grade aluminum utensils. * * *

Being a little fellow he has been urged to see prime contractors and "persuade them that your manufacturing capabilities are advantageous to him" but, in every instance, the manufacturer with the profitable contract in his pocket couldn't be bothered with such small fry

Being a trusting soul, he has paid one Washington lawyer several thousand dollars over a period of some 12 weeks on the recommendation of a prominent Michigan State officeholder, but to use his own words, "thus far, he has not been able to get us even one blueprint for aluminum alloy castings." Yet it is common knowledge that approved commission men are as thick as locusts in Washington and that it is virtually impossible to make any real headway on defense orders without employing the services of these expensive, high-powered parasites who feed on the avarice and credulity of others.

While I appreciate the fact that there are many engineers, attorneys, and so forth, who are rendering valuable and legitimate assistance in the preparing of plans, legal advice, and so forth, in connection with their firms' negotiations and work with the Government, it is rather difficult for me to believe that men inexperienced can earn from \$12,000 to \$36,000 a year representing a company here merely to tell that company whom to go to, to get information as to what they can manufacture—and I am quoting from Murphy. It is rather difficult for me to believe that large sums of money such as these mentioned herein or those mentioned by the Truman committee can be earned by an individual in the exer-

cise of any legitimate negotiations in obtaining Government contracts for any company. Washington is full of individuals who are trying to get rich at the expense of the taxpayer during this emergency. Since the \$100,000 in fees collected by Thomas Corcoran and the \$780,000 fee claimed by Mr. Charles P. West as shown by the Truman committee, it seems the number of those who are trying to get rich at the Government expense has been increasing. These fees come out of the taxpayer. As stated before, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. was recently awarded a contract for nearly \$1,000,000. Had they signed a 5-percent-commission contract, the agent would have received \$50,000 commission for which he could and would have rendered no service. The Brunswick Co. would have had to add that \$50,000 plus the salary, if any, to the cost of the contract, and that sum would ultimately have come out of the taxpayer. We see school children selling paper and rags for pennies, nickels, and dimes to buy savings stamps and bonds; we see every corner grocery store and every newsboy trying to sell savings stamps to obtain money so we can finance this tremendous war program. We see the Government reach deep down into the pockets of every citizen, lowering the exemption as far as \$750 for a single man and \$1,500 for a married man; we see hard-earned money paid into the Treasury, money earned by the sweat of the workers' brows. To see that money paid out directly or indirectly, in sums running into hundreds of thousands of dollars to individuals who claim they have influence in obtaining contracts—individuals who are trying to get rich quick at the expense of the taxpayer, seems to me to be outrageous to say the least. Every dollar that is paid out illegally in this way means a dollar less for ammunition, for airplanes, for guns, and equipment which we need so badly in this emergency.

ARE THESE MEN WITHIN THE LAW?

Whenever we try to abolish an abuse of this kind, we repeatedly hear the plea that the men who are guilty of the abuse are within the law and there is no criminal law to punish them and no civil law to prevent the abuse. Both criminal and civil laws are enacted by Congress in many cases to correct abuses. When the railroad rate discrimination evil existed, Congress enacted a law correcting it. I do not know whether or not these men are within the criminal or civil law. I do feel that they have violated the moral law, if not the law of the land. I am submitting this matter to the Committee with the hope that the Committee will not only go into the matter, ascertaining whether or not a criminal or civil law has been violated, but with the further purpose in mind of recommending to this Congress legislation which will change the law of the land in such a way as to have it conform with the moral law. The principal object of the Committee should be to eliminate these abuses in the future, protect the Treasury and taxpayer, and recommend legislation to that end.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield.

Mr. GIFFORD. Will the gentleman allow me to read into his remarks the advice of Thomas Corcoran?

Mr. ENGEL. Gladly.

Mr. GIFFORD. I read:

Thomas G. Corcoran, the New Dealer extraordinary, defended himself before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee that in acting as "legal broker" for private companies interested in defense contracts he had used his knowledge to "make the burden of Government lighter" in matters affecting his clients. Our heart goes out to Mr. Corcoran. We hope that he makes a deeper dent than businessmen under like scrutiny have been able to do. He has put a plea for understanding in the very words which have often been offered for business. Hear ye him: "I think I have proved I can work for many years for a cause, for little. I think it is no secret in Washington that I have constantly been ready for many months to serve that cause again anywhere that I could really function. But I never understood that, in this country, when working to help other men earn money, it was wrong for me to earn money, in proportion, too."

I thought I would like to put his defense in the RECORD.

Mr. ENGEL. I am glad to have the gentleman's contribution.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. Yes; gladly.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I was just wondering if perhaps some of these lobbyists who are making such tremendous commissions here in Washington are not some of the parasites the President referred to? I believe a committee could well look into this subject also so that we might get rid of some of these parasites here in Washington.

Mr. ENGEL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield.

Mr. GEHRMANN. Along some time in November I introduced a resolution which provided that the Speaker should appoint a committee that would recommend legislation to do something about this, at least to have them register, and so on. I made several radio talks in reference to this matter. I have had experience along the same line as the gentleman has just referred to on ship-building contracts, and I know exactly what has been going on. I think something should be done, and I am certainly glad the gentleman has brought it out.

Mr. ENGEL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GIFFORD. I do not want the House to think I was defending our friend Corcoran. Far from it, I wanted to read this to see if you could shed any tears over it, or accepted that definition. Do not think for a minute I approve it.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. May I say that the information given to the committee by the gentleman from Michigan furnishes enough leads to the committee having this under consideration

to completely go into the conditions that exist and to show up things as they are. I think there can be no contribution as good as the things he has stated to the committee today that will reach the public through the newspapers of the country and through publicity and perhaps clean up a situation that needs cleaning up very badly.

Mr. ENGEL. I thank the gentleman. May I say that I do not want to cast any reflection in any way on the Military Affairs Committee. The members of that committee are all good friends of mine, and I think they are capable. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] thought there might be some question as to the jurisdiction of the committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Has the gentleman any idea why this should go to the Truman committee instead of being handled by a committee of the House?

Mr. ENGEL. Not unless the committee of the House does not have jurisdiction over the matter.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. At this time when we are spending money so freely, does not the gentleman believe the House ought to take every precaution to see that the money appropriated is used to good advantage and that we get a dollar's value for every dollar spent, especially when we have appropriated \$40,000,000,000 in the last month?

Mr. ENGEL. I agree with the gentleman.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS].

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, I may say to the gentleman from Michigan who just preceded me that immediately after he placed this matter in the hands of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the chairman referred it to me because I am chairman of the special committee under whose jurisdiction such subjects as this fall. As soon as it was handed to me I proceeded to take exactly the same line of action that we take on any other matter that is presented to us.

In connection with that I may say to the gentleman right here that the procedure of a committee officially established by this House, charged and entrusted with investigations of this and other natures, is entirely different from that of a self-appointed committee and without official authority which bobs around here, there, and other places solely on its own responsibility and investigates whatever rumor it may desire. After all, a regularly constituted committee of this House, if it is conscientiously performing its duty, follows a certain procedure. The ethical procedure which a committee should follow is one in which it carefully refrains from unnecessarily dragging in the name of anyone, whether a private citizen, a corporation, or public official, until it is satisfied that a case exists, and the public welfare will be served by such action.

After this matter had been handed over to me, I placed my investigators upon

the case in order to determine just how much there might be there which was really true and how much there might not be. Already a preliminary report has been made to me by the investigators and I must say that as far as this preliminary investigation is concerned, it seems that someone must be using this matter to secure publicity for themselves or to satisfy a political grudge. We have many matters on our hands which we are looking into all of the time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I am not going to yield now.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I will give the gentleman the facts if he wants them.

Mr. FADDIS. If someone is threatening to hand the matter over to the Truman committee before the House Committee on Military Affairs has had time to give even a proper preliminary investigation, that someone must be out on a political witch hunt or on a publicity hunt. Be that as it may, I assure the committee that this matter will, when we have had opportunity and when we get the time, receive the same careful and conscientious investigation that we accord all similar matters when we get to them.

This Subcommittee No. 3 has under its jurisdiction the investigation of procurement of quartermaster and ordnance supplies, in addition to investigations pertaining to strategic material and personnel. We have been sitting almost every day since we were set up as a committee, and there are many, many matters that we have been unable to get to up to this time; but because the gentleman from Michigan is a Member of the House, because he personally approached the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs with this request, we set aside other business that we should have turned our attention to in order to make the preliminary investigations upon this affair. I want to assure him again that if there is anything which calls for an investigation in this it will be investigated without fear or favor on our part, and that an honest report will be made to the House on the matter.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I have been before the Rules Committee, but I assume the gentleman is addressing the committee on a complaint presented to me by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] with reference to the Lieutenant Governor of Michigan?

Mr. FADDIS. Yes; about 2 weeks ago.

Mr. MAY. May I say to the gentleman that just as soon as the matter came to me from the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] I submitted it to the gentleman from Pennsylvania with the request that it be investigated.

Mr. FADDIS. I have already explained that to the House.

Mr. MAY. Now we have an investigation actively on the case.

Mr. FADDIS. That is true.

I assure the gentleman and assure the House that as far as I am concerned, and as far as my committee is concerned, we

have nothing to hide and nobody to protect; but I assure the gentleman that never on any occasion will I attempt to drag the name of a public official of any kind through a matter of this kind until I have ascertained that there is something more to it than mere rumor.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. Of course, I have read a good deal of the gentleman's recent report. I am sure the gentleman made a courageous report and will do it again. I have great confidence in him. The gentleman heard me read the Corcoran defense of making money when others made money because he had done so much before for little. The gentleman knows that he came before the committee in the Senate. I want the gentleman to give me a frank opinion of his defense. He acknowledged he made a lot of money. Was he justified? What does the gentleman think of it?

Mr. FADDIS. I am sure I cannot give the gentleman an answer on that matter. I had nothing to do with the investigation before a committee of another body. I was not present. I have had all I can do to conduct the investigations I am conducting that fall under my jurisdiction. I am sorry I cannot give the gentleman an answer.

Mr. GIFFORD. That was a choice article, and I read it. I have preserved it. I want to make up my mind about it. From the gentleman's experience on this committee, would he say that because I have done wonderful service heretofore for little, now that other men are making money I should be allowed to charge what I please and make money?

Mr. FADDIS. I cannot enter into a controversy with the gentleman about an investigation conducted by a committee of another body. That is all I can answer.

Mr. GIFFORD. The gentleman has no criticism of my making a lot of money if I have a chance to do it?

Mr. FADDIS. I say again to the gentleman, I am not going to enter into a controversy with the gentleman about an investigation conducted by a committee of another body.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL. The gentleman has never, since the 15th day of November, or the 14th, as I stated to the gentleman from Kentucky, spoken to me about this matter or about any evidence I might have.

Mr. FADDIS. No; I have not, because I have not started hearings upon the matter. They will come as soon as we have time.

Mr. ENGEL. Has the gentleman or his investigator contacted the witnesses in Michigan that I have named?

Mr. FADDIS. I have investigators contacting witnesses in the case, and the principal, also. I will say to the gentleman that he can rest assured that he

can have his place in the sun when the investigation starts.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I believe this whole matter is something which is everybody's business and therefore nobody's business. I am delighted to find out for the first time that under our House procedure the gentleman is chairman of a subcommittee which has this particular matter under consideration.

It strikes me, not having made any deep study of it, that there are two phases to it. One is investigation, the other is legislation, doing something about it. Without regard to any particular item, it would seem to me almost common knowledge among my colleagues that there are a great many persons in Washington who are holding themselves out as being necessary to deliver something when in fact they are not needed. Is it not true, without giving the matter further study, that there is a good bit of that sort of puffing or selling talk going on?

Mr. FADDIS. Let me answer the gentleman this way. I have no doubt in the world that there are a great many men here in Washington playing upon the credulity of those who are endeavoring to secure contracts and telling them they have a great deal of influence and can help them. The most of these claims are pure fiction. I believe that the situation can be corrected if those in charge of letting contracts will come to the point where they are willing to recognize there is a legitimate place in all of this business for the honest so-called brokers, who really can do something. If these men, who can render real service, which is not fancied political influence, were taken into the picture and an effort made to regulate them instead of letting them work as they do now, under cover, some good would be done. I know in some cases they claim and draw down unreasonable sums for services which in a great many cases they do not render at all.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the situation this afternoon—the remarks which have just been made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS]—are typical of those which are made when any member of the minority calls attention to any waste, extravagance, or crookedness for which the administration is responsible or which should be ended. One would think a Member of the House was doing a service to the public by calling attention to a situation similar to that disclosed by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] a few moments ago. Nevertheless, his only reward from the majority side is a charge that he is seeking “a place in the sun.” If there is any man in the House or in

the Congress, any man from any State, who has earned and deserves publicity and the thanks of the public, who has done less to get publicity or “a place in the sun” than has the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], then I know not who he is. He is the man who alone and unaided made the investigation which disclosed the waste and extravagance in connection with the construction of Army camps. He then rendered a service that was just as valuable as the service rendered by a committee of the other body which cost several thousand dollars, and his report cost the Government nothing at all. His disclosures in that connection saved the Government a great deal of money.

Now, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS] charges by inference, at least, if not directly, that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] sought to drag someone who was not guilty of improper conduct into the public limelight. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] did not make unfounded charges. He made a statement of fact; he offered proof. As long as 5 months ago I called the attention of the gentleman who sits here before me, the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] to the fact that a man in my district paid \$1,500 to one of these men, a so-called broker, and I have spoken to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS] about the same thing, and inside of 48 hours you could have had that man with his canceled check, or the evidence of the payment, down here if you wanted him.

Now, I know you are overworked, overburdened. I know you of the committee are busy almost day and night, and I am not criticizing you or the committee for not having made that investigation, but I am saying that you have no right to fail to act and then get up here and criticize the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] because he gives out the facts, or charge him with seeking publicity.

The only remedy we on the minority side have is to call attention to the facts we get with respect to such persons in the executive branch of the Government, who are not connected with the Government but who are employing improper methods to enrich themselves.

Way back when this Medical Center strike was on here, one of the contractors walked into my office with a contract wherein it was provided that if he was permitted to continue and complete his contract two attorneys here were to receive \$2,500, and he wanted my opinion of it. It was a shake-down, nothing else. I called the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] and he put me in touch with General Somervell about it. The General sent an investigator up to learn about it, and those attorneys and that contractor were called in and the whole thing was settled inside of 48 hours and the fellows did not get their money. The contractor was protected and finished his contract. That was one way to handle it, and it was handled that way because of the information and the directions given by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

What is the use and where is the justice and where is the fairness in getting up here and jumping on a man who renders a service to his country, a service which he performs over and above his legislative duties, in going out here as the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] did, traveling thousands of miles at his own expense and then laying these things before us. He did not have an investigator, a clerk or two, an additional secretary, and two or three ladies or men in waiting—he made his own investigation. Apparently the thing that gripes some folks, and I am not referring to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS] or members of his committee, is that too much was learned at too little expense and without an addition to the Federal pay roll.

What do you want us to do? By our silence give our consent to this graft? Why are you so touchy about the name of some official? You know very well that the Congressmen are charged with many things of which they are not guilty. We may resent it but we do not squawk and complain about it. A man in public office must take those things. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] is right in presenting his evidence; he has asked the proper committee to investigate. I said before, I called that one instance to the attention of the chairman, although he may have forgotten about it, but nevertheless I called it to his attention, and I have the letter here and that was all that was needed to get the proof of the payment of that \$1,500 for which no service was rendered, and yet you attempt to call down the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] because he gives information which will aid in exposing grafters.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

[Here the gavel fell]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Michigan 2 additional minutes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the gentleman will permit me in his time, I would like for him to yield so that I may submit a question to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Very well.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Would the gentleman mind clearing up for me and the Members of the House what you mean by legitimate brokerage in the placing of these contracts? Is there such a thing as a legitimate broker coming here at the present time and acting as a go-between between the manufacturers of this country and the War Department in negotiating billion-dollar contracts or a \$100,000,000 contract? If so, I think the country is entitled to know it, and if you have in mind putting in the scheme of things such a brokerage outfit, I think the country is entitled to know that. Could you give us a little information on that?

Mr. FADDIS. If I had a little time I could answer the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Go ahead, I will yield such time as I have.

Mr. FADDIS. At the present time the regulations on letting these contracts al-

low them to count into their computation or costs the services of an organization which has been part of whatever corporation is endeavoring to secure a contract. If it has been throughout the past a part of that organization, the organization takes the place in old-established organizations of what I referred to as a broker in a new organization, but a new organization coming to Washington today—I do not know about today, but I will say when the O. P. M. was set up—a new man coming to Washington, as the gentleman will know from his own experience, would have a great deal of difficulty in finding his way around, taking several days of his time.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] 5 minutes more.

Mr. FADDIS. He would have difficulty in finding his way around, and would put a new organization that was bringing up, and looking for business of this kind at a disadvantage, and would prevent a lot of the smaller people from getting work. That is exactly what I mean in the kind of a broker down here.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let us clear this up. Does the gentleman mean to say by that that to qualify for this broker—and I am thinking about some friends of mine who are now frozen out of certain brokerage fields, automobile industry, that I may want to recommend if this is legitimate—to qualify for a broker they have to show that they have been a part of this permanent organization for how long?

Mr. FADDIS. I cannot say for just what period.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And that time limit is perhaps a trick in the game? Is it going to be 60 or 90 days?

Mr. FADDIS. On, there is no trick in the game at all. The gentleman must be looking or somebody must be looking for tricks.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I certainly am. You may believe that I am looking for tricks.

Mr. FADDIS. Then the gentleman is not looking for information.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am looking for information, and I think from the gentleman's position in the House we are entitled to know what he has in mind in the way of certain types of brokers in connection with the letting of Government contracts for military goods.

Mr. FADDIS. If I had the time, I would like to explain it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. This is a very hot issue, I may say to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] has the floor.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How long would it take the gentleman from Pennsylvania to answer that? Can the gentleman answer that in 2 minutes? If the gentleman can, without accusing us of something dirty, I would be very glad to yield for the explanation.

Mr. FADDIS. I did not mention any person in the matter. I was merely trying to give the gentleman some information.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman made the accusation that I was not seeking information and I will call the gentleman on that right now, because he is off the track. The gentleman is off the track, but if he has any information I wish he would give it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to make that explanation.

Mr. FADDIS. I made the explanation to the gentleman that under present regulations a firm that had as a part of its organization an organization that looks after business here in Washington, was allowed to count that in in computing costs. I made that, and I also followed that up by stating that an organization that is coming into the picture new, that does not have such an organization as part of its organization was not allowed to employ them.

There is where this so-called broker creeps into the picture and I say again that I think that this so-called broker should be recognized in this picture and an attempt be made to regulate his activities, instead of allowing that man to get that, as he has in the past, because it puts a man who is new to the game, who knows nothing about the department, and who may be coming down here to engage in this business, at a disadvantage as against a man who has been in the business through a period of years.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And there is where I want to correct the gentleman, because he stated a man coming down here new, seeking business, should not be permitted to have this brokerage or perhaps I did not understand him.

Mr. FADDIS. Oh, no; I said that he should.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Then the gentleman has two types of brokers in mind, that which is established in an old organization, and then the gentleman makes room for a new broker to come in serving a new organization.

Mr. FADDIS. They should not be called brokers.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What would the gentleman call them?

Mr. FADDIS. Representatives or contact men. They are part of old organizations, and they were called brokers in the conversation here, but in reality the word "broker" is a misnomer.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then as I get it the gentleman means that these two new concerns, referred to by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], one at Muskegon, and the other, the Aluminum Cookware concern, neither of which had prior Government contracts—they both had brokers, one of them got \$1,500—should be permitted to have representatives.

Mr. FADDIS. I do not know anything about this. I am not discussing any specific case.

Mr. ENGEL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. ENGEL. I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether he believes that this so-called broker or representative ought to be paid upon a commission basis, a percentage basis?

Mr. HOFFMAN. What should be ended is the practice to which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] called attention—the practice of charging those seeking Government contracts large sums for influence or political pull on the representation that upon the payment of certain so-called fees contracts will be awarded regardless of the merit of the prospective contractor. We do not like to see manufacturers made to pay political friends of the insiders, so-called.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] has again expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SCHULTE].

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Chairman, our Nation is caught up in the whirl of great events. We are engaged in a horrible and bloody war—a war which tests our ability and our right to survive; a war which tests the principles that gave our Government birth and that have preserved it since its founding.

As we prosecute this war, as we fight it to the last drop of our blood and the last ounce of our devotion, just so will we justify our right to privileges inherited from a long line of self-sacrificing, freemen.

For, let us make no mistake in evaluating the present struggle. This is not a fight for boundaries. It is not a fight for trade rights. It is not a fight for the rich or for the poor.

This bitter war in which we are engaged on many seas and in many continents is a fight against domination of the world by forces which are diametrically opposed to every concept of decent government embedded in the American way of life.

To win this war is to preserve all that we as individuals and as a Nation hold dear.

To lose it, which God forbid, is to lose all.

We are fighting to preserve our spiritual values—spiritual values conceived, fostered, and enlarged upon our continent when all the world derided and scorned us.

Our legion of enemies is fighting to impose upon us a set of false spiritual values, conceived and fostered in warped and sinister minds and now spread by the sword and the bullet with a ruthlessness never before equaled.

We are fighting to preserve our individual and personal rights—rights to life, to freedom, to property; rights bought for us dearly, and preserved to us only by our own strength.

Our enemies seek to substitute for these individual and personal rights a complete subjugation of the individual and the person to the whims and edicts of a shifting, corrupt, and machinelike tyranny.

We fight for a way of life in which the benefits of progress inure to the individual.

Our enemies fight for a way of life in which the individual becomes a serf and a slave—a way of life abhorrent to any man not already shackled mentally and physically by fear and the bad dreams which men of cunning and sinister minds spread for their own aggrandizement.

The two polities now engaged in this world-wide struggle cannot exist side by side. The Constitution and the Magna Carta cannot dwell in a world with Mein Kampf and the Rising Sun.

For, the Constitution and the Magna Carta give to those living under them the rights of freemen. Mein Kampf and the Rising Sun give to people living under them mental, spiritual, and moral death in a life of physical slavery.

Will we be the slaves of the raving madmen of Berlin and Tokyo, or will we be freemen, directing our own destinies, responsible only to ourselves, and safe in our inheritance—liberty and equality under laws of our own devising?

These are the fundamentals of the struggle. These are the fundamentals which have been apparent to many of us for years. They are the fundamentals which have guided our votes upon this floor in an eager and determined effort to make us ready for the crisis which is now upon us.

Some could not believe that the issue could ever be forced upon us. Some could not or would not believe that warped minds could ever foist their aberrations upon entire peoples and pit them against the principles of right thinking and right acting. To them the picture that some of us saw was too horrible to be human. They thought that men had outgrown the villainies of the ages, that restless madmen and their slave nations could not again stir up the witches' brew of war.

It was not a pleasant picture for any of us to contemplate. We wanted to take the way of least resistance, to follow the path of complacency.

But the stirrings in the east and in the west were too ominous for us to ignore. We hoped against hope that this struggle could be avoided. We watched with anguish, and finally with despair, the efforts of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to keep the world in sanity and in peace.

And as our President saw the war clouds looming relentlessly and imminently over us, we gave to him our fullest measure of support in the steps which he still took to save our Nation from its horrors. Inevitable those horrors were, and I thank God that while trying to the last to avoid them, our President moved about the task of making us ready for their visitation.

Upon this floor I gave to these measures of preparation the full support of my vote and my voice. Like many of my colleagues, I voted for huge military and naval appropriations, hoping that the money would be wasted—yes, wasted. Because I knew that if they were ever used they would be used in war—and no sane man wants war.

Likewise I voted upon this floor for the powers and authorities which the President thought were necessary for him to have in his struggle to preserve the peace. We know in this House, and the whole Nation knows, that Mr. Roosevelt stuck to the end to his simply stated creed, "I hate war." By every device consonant with decency and honor, he fought against war.

Now we have had forced upon us, despite his efforts and despite the efforts of this Congress and our people, all the

horrors of a war more hideous, more pitiless than any in history.

We all can still say with our President, "I hate war." And our hatred of war will grow within us each day as we see its devastation spread and its destruction visited daily upon new lands and new peoples.

Yes; we still hate war. But hating this war as we all do, we will still embrace it. For only by embracing it can we prosecute it to a successful conclusion. Only by embracing it can we stifle it. Only by devoting to it all of our thoughts, all of our acts, all of our time, and all of our energies can we stamp it out.

A war of fundamentals such as this can only be fought successfully if fought fundamentally. This war is not a war only of leaders and soldiers and sailors. It is a war of all of our people, of each and every one of us.

This cataclysm that is upon us reaches down to every man, to every woman; yes, even to every child.

It reaches into every home and into every room of every home in our land.

Every activity of our daily life is being touched or will be touched by this war with an increasing intimacy. The exigencies of the conflict will demand more and more of us as the days go on and as our mighty Nation swings itself fully into the fight for its preservation.

More and more will be asked of us. And more and more will we give.

We will give gladly and freely of our substance and of our lives if need be. But we will be giving. They will not be taking from us.

And that is another of the fundamental differences between the United Nations and the so-called Axis Powers. Our people give to the efforts of their nations. Their people yield to the demands of domestic tyranny—domestic tyranny which would set the world afire with the torch of international fanaticism.

All these things which we fight bear strange names. They are creatures of strange men with strange minds. But they all resolve themselves when given the acid test into plagues which have visited the world before and which history tells us have always been conquered.

These strange doctrines and methods have in this current struggle brought many nations to heel. They have subjugated many peoples. Some, it is true, have been taken with bullets and tanks and bombers. But some have been taken because of their own indifference, their own veniality, and the weakness and sordidness of their own leaders.

These evils America avoids. Never has America yielded to the bullet. It will not now. Never have Americans been indifferent to their Nation's fate. They are not now. Never has America been led by traitorous and false leaders. It is not now.

The long roll of once-proud countries now writhing under the conquerors' legions is a warning to our peoples and to all peoples still free.

France, Norway, the Netherlands home country, Greece, Belgium, Poland. Once their names stood proudly among the nations of the world. Their people proud, happy, industrious, peace loving. Now

they lie so low that only the light of freedom held aloft by the United Nations shines as a possible beacon to their resurrection.

Think upon these peoples, upon their sufferings, upon their losses, upon their despair, upon the blood they have shed and the lives they have lost as this war comes closer to our own happy homes and our own pleasant lives.

Honor will be preserved to our own Nation in this fight. Honor will be reclaimed for those other nations when we win to the final victory.

We will suffer before the end is won. We are suffering now. But our suffering is as nothing to the sufferings which the conquered have endured and are enduring under the occupation of the Huns. Our suffering is and will be nothing compared to the suffering now being visited upon the peoples of the aggressor nations themselves. For those who rejoice in their victories over the small nations of Europe have already lost to their own depraved leaders the freedom which no man and no set of men can or would dare to take from Americans.

The greatest losses of this war are not suffered by the peoples which yield to conquering armies. The greatest losses are suffered by those who yield to blandishments of their own false leaders. Think you not that Dutchmen and Greeks and Poles and free Frenchmen and Belgians are not more free and proud today than are the self-subjugated peoples of Japan and Italy and Germany?

Which nation in the court of liberty can make the greater claims, the conquered Greek or the spurious Italian?

In the scale of the eternal verities which stands higher, the nation which stabs another in the back, or that which goes down under the foul and treacherous blow?

And it is by the eternal verities of honor, decency, and humanity that the countries of the world will be measured when this conflict is over and men again walk the paths of peace.

Then will the pride of America be enhanced. Then will we survey our record under the leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and then will we find that all through the troubled years we have been guided by honor, trained in decency, and motivated by a love for our fellow man.

The victory may be long in coming. We know that the interim will be hard and will be harsh. But when it comes it will come gloriously, carrying to new heights the unsullied and untarnished flag of our Nation of freemen.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back 4 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, without any desire or intention in any way to deprecate the arguments and speeches that have been made in general debate this afternoon, I would like to take some time to discuss the pending bill, which proposes to appropriate out of the taxpayers' money a total of \$5,879,000,000

plus. In these days of high finance, when we are talking in terms of billions instead of millions, the appropriation of such a staggering sum apparently fails to challenge the attention of some of our colleagues. I sincerely feel that in an appropriation bill as important and as huge as the one under consideration, we owe a duty to the people of this country to give it careful scrutiny so that we may know just what is involved in the bill.

May I say at the outset that the annual appropriation for the Post Office Department as contained in this bill amounts to \$902,969,923. The regular appropriation for the Treasury Department contained in this bill amounts to \$209,956,976, making a total of appropriations for carrying on the regular functions of the Post Office and Treasury Departments of \$1,112,926,899. To this sum, however, must be added permanent appropriations, amounting to the huge sum of \$4,766,082,300, making the total appropriation carried in the bill \$5,879,900,199.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is it not true that in figuring that up they have underestimated the item of interest upon the public debt by about \$200,000,000?

Mr. KEEFE. I was about to call attention to these items and will refer to that particular item a little later on.

If you will turn to the report on pages 30 and 31 you will observe a list of these permanent appropriations to the Treasury Department. It should be perfectly apparent that as to these items the Appropriations Committee and the subcommittee in charge of this bill can do absolutely nothing to reduce the amounts. As just indicated by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], you will observe that in the current appropriation bill there is an item of \$1,450,000,000 estimated for interest on the public debt, which is an increase of \$200,000,000 over the corresponding item in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1942. It is my opinion that this particular item of \$1,450,000,000 required to pay the interest on the public debt, in view of the very rapidly mounting character of the public debt, is a very low estimate, and that perhaps before the next fiscal year will have ended we will find that that item may be increased by as much as \$200,000,000.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Could the gentleman inform us whether or not the Budget estimate on this particular figure was made prior to December 7 or subsequent to that date?

Mr. KEEFE. It is perfectly apparent that the Budget estimate was made sometime either during October or prior thereto. All of the estimates set forth in this bill occurred prior to our entrance into the war.

The stimulation of the sale of Defense and Savings bonds and stamps, which amounted to \$526,000,000 in December, and, according to newspaper reports

which I saw yesterday, amounted to over a billion dollars in the month of January, indicates to me that if the rate of increase in the sale of those bonds continues, together with other financing that will be necessary to carry on this war effort and pay the rapidly mounting expenditures of government, this estimate of \$1,450,000,000 for interest on the public debt is a very grossly inadequate sum. It ought to challenge the attention not only of the Congress but the people of America, to the permanent character of an appropriation of this size that is gradually being saddled upon the backs of the people of the United States of America to be carried on, only the future may tell how long. That debt is mounting by leaps and bounds, and with the estimated interest payments required to pay the debt as it is now, what will the burden be upon the people of America in connection with this one permanent item of appropriation when the national debt reaches the anticipated total of \$150,000,000,000? It ought to challenge the attention of the people of America to the necessity of curtailing every single expenditure of government that is not vitally and essentially necessary for the conduct of this war.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I take it that the gentleman does not consider, or at least does not place much stock in the saying that after all this is really not a debt because we simply owe it to ourselves—we just take it from one pocket and put it in another.

Mr. KEEFE. I will say to the gentleman that in my somewhat brief experience as a Member of Congress I have learned the application of very new theories of economics, and they are changing from day to day. I have been disillusioned in the thought that there were some theories of economics that were constant and never changed. Since I have been dealing with the work of the Appropriations Committee, however, and have witnessed the attempts of economists and statisticians to explain and justify present and past conduct in certain departments of the Government, I am aware of the fact that newfangled notions of political economy are being indulged in every day.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for another observation?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. We have long known that it has been the practice to indulge in, shall I say, propaganda through the motion-picture medium, through the medium of sound and other ways? Just recently, I understand, the Treasury Department hired Mr. Walt Disney, spending a considerable sum of money, to put Donald Duck into the movies to advocate the prompt payment of the income tax.

I might also say that last night I heard a very interesting song over the radio to the effect that the people are cheering because they have paid their income tax. I was reassured somewhat by the fact

that in one line of that song they were pointing out that henceforth they were going to see to it that Congress exercised some judgment in spending their dollars. I believe that perhaps the people would be rather shocked if they were privileged to look in on this floor this afternoon and see the tremendous rapt attention while we debate this expenditure of \$6,000,000,000.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not intend to be critical of the activities of my colleagues in the Congress. It is their privilege to be present on the floor and participate in the discussion of the items in this bill or to attend to duties which they must attend to in their offices or in committees; but I do say it seems to me that in view of the public interest there should be in this matter of the expenditure of public funds that it is rather a dismal picture to see only 25 or 30 Members of Congress present on the floor manifesting some interest in a bill amounting to nearly \$6,000,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman, I feel, has made some very thoughtful and worth-while observations which should cause all of us to reflect. As the gentleman has said, of course, the interest on the public debt does not tell more than a very small part of the story. The gentleman is a very diligent member of the subcommittee and attended all the sessions. He recalls that it was stated to our committee that it is expected that the sale of Defense bonds will amount to \$7,500,000,000 a year; and, of course, the interest figure, aside from our other borrowings will add tremendously to this figure of interest on the public debt.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to the fact that the summary of the permanent appropriations found in the committee report indicates that there is an increase of \$683,812,252 in this total item over the appropriation for the similar item in the year 1942. In these permanent appropriations that we cannot do anything about, which must be made in conformity to existing law, there is this constant and never-ending increase by which the hands of the Appropriations Committee and the hands of the Congress itself are tied. We must meet the obligations of interest on the public debt. We must meet the obligation of payments under the various trust funds that have been established for the payment of old-age annuities, unemployment compensation, and the other items which you find recorded. Curtailment of these items means we must default or repeal these laws under which those trust funds have been accumulated. To do either is unthinkable. But, glance at the balance of this appropriation bill amounting to \$1,112,000,000 for the regular activities of these two departments. You will find item after item where the Appropriations Committee's hands are completely tied so far as reducing the major items of this bill are concerned. Take the item of pay in the Postal Service, for instance: The law fixes the pay of postal carriers, clerks, and postmasters. The law fixes the pay

of rural carriers. We cannot change the appropriation that is necessary to pay the salaries which the Congress has imposed upon the committee and upon the Post Office Department. The only possible thing this subcommittee could do in the way of reducing expenditures might be to challenge the necessity as to the number of men that might be needed in the Department to perform certain tasks or functions. When this committee attempts to do that, it seems to me, they are attempting to place themselves in the position of the executives and managers of the Post Office Department who I observe are outstanding men and who are performing a very splendid service in the management of the Postal Service of this country.

When they come in here and say they need so many clerks to carry the mail, they have the right to put those clerks to work and they put them to work. The mails must be carried, that service must be rendered. The people are paying for that service and they are entitled to the very best service that good management can provide. So your committee is precluded in items of that character from making any substantial reductions at all in the amounts requested by the Department and authorized by the Budget.

I want to call your attention to the fact so it will appear as a matter of record that the bill for the regular establishments of the Post Office and Treasury Departments is \$25,604,633 above the 1942 appropriation, although in the work of the committee we were able to reduce the bill \$4,902,036 below the Budget estimate. This is a very small cut out of a practically \$6,000,000,000 appropriation bill, to be sure, but you will find that due to the impact of war the facilities of both departments have been called upon as at no other time perhaps in our history. If there is one thing that the people of America demand in this time of war it is that the letters which they send to their boys in the service and that the boys in the service write home are expeditiously delivered and carried to the point of destination. This takes a lot of money, it takes a lot of post-office inspectors, it takes a lot of new personnel, and it is necessary, if we are to maintain this service, that the requests of these splendid businessmen who are career men in the postal service be given the fullest recognition.

Let me call your attention to one or two general observations in connection with this Post Office appropriation bill. These are things that impress themselves upon me as a member of the committee, sitting there day after day listening to the justifications for these appropriations. I am satisfied that the Post Office Department is well managed and in the hands of patriotic Americans who are working day and night in an effort to provide good service at a minimum of expense. I am exceedingly pleased with the intelligent grasp of postal matters evidenced by Mr. Frank Walker, the Postmaster General, when he personally appeared before us.

What are the trends? The trends of postal revenues are up, and you will ob-

serve that according to the hearings they anticipate that they are going to be able to perhaps in this next fiscal year show an actual surplus rather than a deficit. This will be due to the very great increase in postal revenues that have been experienced in the past 6 or 8 months and which the Department expects to continue. Another trend that is interesting, and which I think should be called to the attention of the Congress, is the fact that the Postal Department has indicated its desire to use every mechanical innovation that has proved itself worth while in the expeditious handling of the mail. One of those innovations is the airplane pick-up and delivery mail service that has been very satisfactory in certain sections of the country. It is the intention of the Postal Service to expand that service wherever it is feasible to do so in accordance with a gradual expansion program.

Another program that has developed, due to discontinuance of the railroads in many sections of the country, is a mail pick-up and sorting service that is being conducted in three parts of the country at the present time through the construction and operation of especially designed mail trucks which take the place of the railway mail car. These trucks are built the same as the space occupied in a railway mail car and carry the same messengers and personnel. The mail is picked up more expeditiously perhaps in the localities where it is being tried out than the service offered before, and is sorted between stations en route by regularly appointed clerks. I can visualize the time in the future when the impact of those two services will be very seriously felt by the railroads. There is no question but what we are making some progress, and if it is demonstrated that the mail service can be advanced by the use of this air mail pick-up service in the delivery of mail and through the instrumentality of these trucks in the matter of carrying and sorting the mail, then the Postal Service must adjust itself to that progress; and I can visualize the time in the future that some reduction will be made in the contracts with the railroad companies for handling the mail. That is a thing that we must look forward to, because it is the intention of the Post Office Department, as stated by Mr. Purdum, growing out of the wonderful experience they have had thus far in these two services, to gradually expand them in the interest of the public service.

Let me call your attention to one or two things in connection with the Treasury appropriation bill that I think should be brought to the attention of the Congress. There was an item proposed in the Treasury appropriation bill referred to by our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], growing out of the issuance of Executive Order No. 8512, issued by the President on August 13, 1940.

There is in the Treasury Department at the present time a bureau known as the Bureau of Accounts, which is headed by a very distinguished and able gentleman by the name of Bartelt, who appeared before the committee in justification of

a program for \$250,000 for the next fiscal year and an estimated appropriation in the fiscal years to follow of from \$730,000 to \$750,000 to establish in the Treasury Department an expanded Bureau of Accounts. The purpose of this expanded Bureau is to establish a unified system of accountancy through the various agencies and departments of Government in order that the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Accounts might render a more effective picture of the fiscal affairs of the Nation to the executive branch of the Government. The picture as painted by Mr. Bartelt with reference to the necessity for uniform accountancy procedure in the Government meets with my most hearty approval. There is no question but what we have a very muddled system of accountancy in vogue in the Government today on account of lack of uniformity in accountancy procedure and a lack of uniformity in the matter of adopting uniform symbols, nomenclature, and so forth.

The President, in the Executive order heretofore referred to, set up in section 3 this provision:

The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish as soon as practicable and maintain such accounting records as are necessary to coordinate and integrate the financial data reported by the agencies as required herein with the financial data of the Treasury Department, and to provide a basis for the expeditious compilation and prompt submission of the financial reports required to be furnished to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. These accounting records shall be operated, on double-entry principle of bookkeeping, as a summary but complete system of central accounts for the entire Government; and they shall be so established by the Secretary of the Treasury as to effect suitable coordination with the accounting systems prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States under authority of section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921.

That was the purpose of the Executive order, with which I am in complete accord, namely, to establish in this Government a unified and uniform system of accountancy. In section 7 of the Executive order, however, there is this provision:

The uniform terminology, classifications, principles, and standards referred to in this order shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and shall be observed by all agencies in the financial reporting required by this order.

When this matter came before the subcommittee I was thoroughly in accord with the objectives sought to be achieved through the medium of this Executive order. I believe we do need in Government a unified system of accounts. However, upon examination I discovered what is known to perhaps most of you, but I was not thoroughly familiar with it, the fact that this Congress by the Budget and Accounting Act set up an independent agency of Government, the General Accounting Office, and created the office of Comptroller General, an independent agency responsible only to the Congress of the United States. In the act creating that agency we gave to the General Accounting Office exactly

the same powers that are stipulated in the President's general order to be turned over to the Treasury.

It impressed me at that time and I am still of the impression that if the objective of the general order is to obtain uniformity in accountancy procedure in the Government, then it is a very simple matter to achieve it and not destroy the independence or effectiveness of the Comptroller General, who acts under the direction of and is responsible to the Congress of the United States.

The Comptroller General under existing law has the power under the act passed by the Congress to establish a uniform system of accountancy in the various departments of Government. Under an opinion of the Attorney General, however, he has no power to compel the various departments of the Government to maintain in their departments his uniform system of accountancy. They have to maintain for the purposes of his audit of their accounts the system which he sets up, but for their own purposes they keep their books in their own ideas as to what accountancy should be. The result is that you may have in the various agencies of the Government as many different systems of accountancy as there are agencies of the Government. They may all maintain one set of symbols, however, and one set of nomenclature in order to comply with the demand of the Comptroller General in order that he may audit their books, but they are not required to maintain for purposes of accountancy the uniform system which he may prescribe.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. All that is necessary to be done to achieve the worthy objective without destroying the independence and effectiveness of the Comptroller General and his department, would be for the President simply to issue an Executive order directing all agencies and departments of the Government to install and keep in operation the uniform system of accountancy prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. That is all there would be to it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Would the gentleman mind telling us if he knows what brought about the opinion of the Attorney General holding that the General Accounting Office does not have authority to impose a uniform accounting procedure on all agencies?

Mr. KEEFE. I have the opinion before me. I do not have time to read it but I shall place the notation in the RECORD. It is found in volume 34 of the Opinions of the Attorney General, beginning on page 83.

A little different situation is involved in that opinion than what I am discussing, because that related to administrative examination of Postal Savings accounts. All the Attorney General

meant to say under this opinion, in my judgment, although it has been interpreted otherwise by certain agencies of Government, was this, and I quote:

The Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, section 309, gives to the Comptroller General, in broad terms, the power to prescribe the forms, systems, and procedure for administrative appropriation and fund accounting in the several departments and establishments. But this plainly indicates that Congress intended that accounting work should be done, as theretofore, in those departments and establishments. It did not invest the Comptroller General with the power to prohibit but merely with the power to regulate accounting.

And so on. I think what the Attorney General meant to say was that the Comptroller General has the power to prescribe the system of accounts but he has no power to take the actual mechanics of keeping those accounts away from the various departments and transfer them into his organization.

I believe it is perfectly clear, therefore, that if the President of the United States were to issue an Executive order as I have indicated and say to these departments that have challenged the power and authority of the Comptroller General that "on and after a certain date you are directed to adopt and carry into effect in your accountancy procedure in your department the uniform system prescribed by the Comptroller General," we would not have any trouble whatever and there would be no danger of having this Executive order interpreted so as to cut the legs out from under Lindsay Warren, the Comptroller General, and destroy the independence and effectiveness of our own agency.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Based upon the gentleman's investigations, does the gentleman know any reason why the Chief Executive does not issue this Executive order and thereby place the accounting on a uniform procedure basis?

Mr. KEEFE. I have no reason to say I have any knowledge on the subject except the deduction that one would gather, that there is an effort being made to bring this matter into the hands of the Treasury Department rather than to have it left with an independent agency that is not subject to the control of the Executive but is subject only to the control of the Congress.

I may say to the Members of the Congress that it is time we were very zealous in protecting the rights of Congress and very zealous in guarding and protecting the rights of this independent agency set up by the Congress because the minute you take away from Mr. Warren the prerogative and rights that are stipulated in the law as belonging to his agency and transfer all or any part of them to another agency down in the Treasury Department, you are beginning by that act to weaken and destroy the independence and effectiveness of the General Accounting Office and the Comptroller General.

I have complete confidence in the present occupant of that office, Mr. Lindsay C. Warren, and I know that he is an independent officer, in fact, and I know that certain agencies of Government do not like him because he is independent.

We need that agency to be carried on with full force in the watchfulness that it can exercise over not only the matter of audit of Government expenditures but also the matter of accountability.

Now I may say this. There is not a single thing that is proposed to be done under this Executive order that could not effectively be done by the General Accounting Office without a dollar of additional expense or, if any, a very nominal additional expense. When you are asked by your constituents "where there is an opportunity to save on this question of nondefense expenditure," here is an item of \$250,000 which next year will be, perhaps, \$750,000 and grow from year to year thereafter, that can be completely eliminated and was eliminated by vote of the committee as not being necessary at this time. It is entirely possible for the work to be fully accomplished by the agency that this Congress has set up to do that very work.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I will yield to the gentleman in just a moment.

I would not discuss this matter did I not know that there will be an attempt made in another body, perhaps, to restore this item to the bill, and I do not want it said when this record is read that this item has been passed without the House having knowledge that this item and its deletion from the bill was discussed by the membership.

I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The weight of the gentleman's argument is tremendous, especially in view of the fact that the Government is moving into an increasingly expanded field of Government ownership and operation. It seems to me that in the absence of uniform accounting procedure, under the direction of the General Accounting Office, we will have within a few years a set of muddled accounts which even a profound accountant could not comprehend and explain to the American people. I congratulate the gentleman on the research he is doing in this matter and upon the statement he has made. I hope he will be successful, and if I am permitted to stay here, I shall certainly add my support to his efforts.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman.

May I say this to the members of the committee? It was stated by Mr. Bartelt that there was the closest harmony and cooperation between his office and that of Mr. Lindsay Warren, the Comptroller General. That statement I believe. If there is the closest cooperation between the gentlemen in the discharge of their respective duties, it would seem to me that it would be a very simple matter for Mr. Bartelt and Mr. Warren to sit down with their respective assistants and auditors and work out a uniform system of accounts, a uniform system of symbols, nomenclature, and so on, and then let the Comptroller General prescribe the use of that uniform system throughout the Government service. If the agencies were recalcitrant and refused to accept that unified system recommended by the Comptroller General, then let the President, with his omnipotent power, issue an

Executive order directing compliance on the part of the various administrative and executive departments of the Government with the accounting system set up as a result of the conferences of Mr. Bartelt, the head of the Bureau of Accounts in the Treasury Department, and Mr. Lindsay Warren, the Comptroller General.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. There is an opportunity to save some money. There are many other places where savings can be effected in other bills, but this is one of the few places where a saving to the taxpayers can be effected in this particular bill because both the Treasury and Post Office Departments are almost entirely service organizations.

I would like to call your attention to just one other thing, if I may, and that is the appropriation which was deleted from this bill by the committee. This was an appropriation to take care of the Bureau that has charge of financing these loans or this bond-selling campaign that is going on throughout the country. Congress better be a little bit watchful of that program.

Here is a tremendous opportunity opened up for the building of another great organization of highly paid employees. The appropriation for this agency was deleted from the bill because the testimony indicated that conditions have so changed since the estimate was prepared that the justifications were entirely out of line. The whole matter will come before the deficiency subcommittee and the greatest scrutiny should be given to this matter. I say right now that, according to the testimony before our subcommittee as to the activities in that connection, the situation is not very bad at the present time. They claim that out of 100,000 employees only some 390, I believe, are on the pay roll as yet. However, with the expansion of the sale of savings stamps and bonds the opportunity is there to place a set of paid employees of the Treasury Department in every State and every county in the United States, and build up a pay roll that will perhaps be similar in character and size to the pay rolls that were built up under the W. P. A. and other similar organizations. It is well worth giving some consideration to, especially in view of the fact that the banks, the trust companies, the loan associations, the newspapers, and radio, and thousands of patriotic people and institutions throughout this country are devoting their time and their efforts and energy to the promotion of the sale of these stamps, without compensation, without pay or expectation of compensation, and we should be vigilant to see to it that there does not arise in this Department a huge number of highly paid employees alleged to be busying themselves in the matter of the sale of defense stamps and notes.

While I realize that there must be some directing heads in the States to do this work, who should be paid, yet most of the work should be a labor of love, a work of the patriotic character that has impelled these thousands of people up to

date to give of their time because of love of country and not because of expectation of reward in the payment of large salaries. While the record does not presently disclose glaring abuse, yet the opportunity to place thousands on the pay roll is there, and unless we are vigilant it may be used—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 minutes more.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Such a method is a far cry, is it not, from the methods used during the first World War? I do not recall any big salaries to individuals for the purpose of selling bonds that were sold at that time to prosecute the first war.

Mr. KEEFE. I direct the gentleman's attention to the testimony on this subject, beginning at page 276 of the hearings. It is well worth while to read those hearings and that testimony, to get this picture before you. As I indicated Mr. Graves, who was testifying, said that the total of personnel in defense-stamp sales at the present time is 386, and the membership of the State and local committees is in the neighborhood of 100,000. But there is no limitation whatsoever. There are only 386 paid employees now. There is no limitation on the number of people they may place on the pay roll at any given time. What a golden opportunity exists, if it were embraced. What a chance to take care of some of the faithful.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman not feel that the efforts placed on the radio program and by the banks and the public-spirited citizens who are trying to sell Government bonds ought to be a patriotic appeal to the people of this country and that they would come forth and make their purchases without having this great number of highly paid employees?

Mr. KEEFE. I thought I had just got through making a statement almost exactly in the language of the gentleman. I feel that the work which has to be done outside of the purely administrative, executive work that is necessary for which you need paid personnel, that the great bulk of the work in this field should be motivated and actuated by patriotic desire, rather than a desire to get on the pay roll at a salary of from \$4,600 to \$8,000 a year. I simply call it to your attention not because I believe the Treasury will permit any such thing as that, but the opportunity exists, and it is therefore necessary that we maintain vigilance to see to it that a huge group of workers are not put on the pay roll under the guise of being necessary to foster the sale of stamps when many patriotic citizens are willing to contribute their time to this object, without pay or expectation of compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, there has been for many years a disagreement between the Comptroller General and the Treasury Department over a unified system of accounting, as well as a method to simplify accounting. It so happens I am aware of that by reason of the fact that we have had Treasury Department and Comptroller General's representatives before the Committee on Expenditures on numerous occasions, trying to get them together on the subject.

One of the first acts of our good friend, and former Member of this House, Mr. Warren, when he became Comptroller General, was to iron out the differences between the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office over which he presides. They were many. Mr. Warren appointed a committee of three of his assistants, and the Secretary of the Treasury appointed a committee of three from the Treasury Department, and to my knowledge that committee sits from time to time and works out their arguments over the table. Mr. Bell, Under Secretary, represents the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Yates, Administrative Assistant in the Comptroller General's Office, represents the Comptroller General.

Now, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] is right when he says there is an opportunity to save money. I have told the House on many, many occasions the opportunity to save money is when bills authorizing appropriations are brought before the House. Members will get up on the floor and tell you it is nothing but an authorization; that it does not mean the appropriation of a dollar. But once they get the authorization, then they are after the appropriation, and they get it. And it jumps all the time.

In looking over this bill and the hearings on the bill I notice the committee has again very wisely eliminated any appropriation whatsoever for the revolving fund to carry out the purposes of the Loss in Shipment Act. I am the author of that act, passed in 1937. I was criticized for bringing that bill to the floor, because they said I was putting the Government in the insurance business. But I had made an investigation, and I found we were just handing out gratuities to insurance companies. There were losses in shipments, but they were very small. I pointed out that whenever there was a loss in shipment it was a Government agent, not an insurance-company agent, a post-office inspector, or Treasury agent who went out and apprehended the criminals. The insurance company did not do anything in an effort to recover any loss. Never spent a cent of their premium to recover the stolen shipment.

From 1922 to 1936, a period of 15 years, this bill carried a total of \$3,115,426 to pay premiums to insure valuable shipments. In 1937 my bill became a law, creating the revolving fund to insure valuable shipments, the losses to be taken out of the revolving fund. In the first year your committee set up on the books of the Treasury

Department a credit of \$500,000 for that purpose. In the second year you appropriated \$100,000. In the third year you appropriated \$1,000. In the fourth year you appropriated \$1,000. Last year and this year you appropriated nothing. There is in the revolving fund today as a result of those appropriations \$693,738.69. Listen to this: The losses since 1937 amounted to the great total of \$3,182.04.

Now, that shows you how foolish we were to appropriate several million dollars to hand out in premiums to insurance companies. That is evidence of what can be done by changing some of the old methods.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin referred to Mr. Bartelt. Mr. Bartelt has written several books. There are methods, as I recall, in the Treasury Department today which were used back in 1800. They have not been changed. You will find all through the Government, situations where a great deal of money could be saved by having the same method adopted to carry out the laws in each department of the Government. But the personnel in the various divisions of the Government are not going to inform you. It would affect them. You have to find it out yourself.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I might say that I consider Mr. Bartelt to be a very able and distinguished accountant.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman so stated in his remarks. I think he is efficient.

Mr. KEEFE. I may also call the gentleman's attention to the fact that Mr. Bartelt told our committee that the expenditure of the funds necessary to create this new bureau, or to extend the bureau in the Treasury Department, would not in itself save the Government a single penny. The only thing he could hope to achieve through it would be to paint a better picture of the fiscal affairs of the Nation, so that the Congress, in passing upon appropriations, and the President in presenting the fiscal picture to the Congress might in their wisdom and judgment effect savings if it were possible.

Mr. COCHRAN. As far as I am concerned, I want to hear from the Comptroller General to find out from him if it is going to be beneficial to the Government of the United States to make these changes. I do not know the attitude of the Comptroller General on this subject, but I do feel the committee should have called him before them and asked him a few questions.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the gentleman right here that Mr. Warren, the Comptroller General, was before our committee. He and Mr. Bartelt sat side by side. We discussed this matter from beginning to end, and I think I can say without violating any confidence that Mr. Warren feels that the objective that is proposed is a very laudable one, but

he feels that his agency can accomplish that objective without the expenditure of this money and without having the agency curtailed in its privileges and prerogatives. Does that make it clear?

Mr. COCHRAN. I want to say to the gentleman that I am not going to speak of Mr. Warren's agency as his agency, I am going to speak of it as our agency. I have stood on the floor of this House for years and years defending the General Accounting Office and the Comptroller General's office. I was criticized by some people for so doing, but I want to say to the gentleman that Lindsay Warren is running that office for us, and we should give him the support to do what we want him to do, and what he wants to do.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I am glad to hear the gentleman make that statement. I make the further statement that Lindsay Warren, who is conducting our office for us, make the statement that he could not only give the information to the President and to the Congress that the Treasury Department wanted without any expense to the Government but that he would carry every other department of the Government in the same kind of financial statement so that when he had them all together he would have a composite recapitulation of all Government expenses so that he could lay it in the lap of the President or the Congress and give a detailed itemized statement.

Mr. COCHRAN. President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Warren. He had confidence in him when he placed him in that position for 15 long years, and Lindsay Warren did not accept that job until he had considered it for 6 months. If the President had confidence in him then, I am sure he still has confidence in him. Let Lindsay Warren run that office and let us support him. Knowing him as I do, I am sure we will never regret it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, we have had a great deal of discussion this afternoon as to whether or not there could be a reduction of governmental expenditures. Insofar as we can we ought to reduce them. We ought to cut down a lot of the expenses of our agencies. In fact, there are many agencies and gadgets in our Government we could cut clear out of the picture if, as the gentleman who just left the floor suggested, we had the courage and the initiative to do it. But it is never done unless the Congress does it.

As to the question of expenditures, the Congress should set the example; charity should begin at home.

Mr. Chairman, a few days ago a bill was passed by this Congress affecting the retirement status of several thousand civil service employees. Included in the measure was a provision that permits elective officers, including Members of

Congress, under certain conditions to participate in retirement funds.

In the first place, Mr. Chairman, this provision should not have been included in the bill. If such measure was to be considered at all, it should come in a separate bill and considered and debated on its merits.

Personally, I am opposed to such legislation. I opposed the same kind of legislation when it came to the floor of the House in another bill 2 years ago. I offered an amendment at that time to strike out the provision and a majority of the Members voted to strike it out at that time.

I am now directing your attention to a bill I introduced last week, being H. R. 6504, being a measure to strike out the provision granting retirement to elective officers. I am asking for an early hearing on the bill.

I realize that the retirement features are optional, and that before Members may share in its benefits they must make large contributions, but I do not think as a matter of principle the Government should make any contributions to the retirement of elective officers. It is not right, in my opinion. That is why I opposed it 2 years ago and for the same reason I am against it now. Many of my colleagues differ with me, and I concede their right to do so.

In any event I want my bill, involving the one issue, providing for knocking out the retirement feature for Members of Congress, voted upon by this House. I trust the majority of the membership of the House may share my views on this legislation.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Would the gentleman support an amendment that would make it mandatory for Members of Congress to contribute the back money as well as future money so that they could participate in the retirement fund on the same basis as employees and officials in the executive departments of the Government?

Mr. REES of Kansas. No; I do not think I would. That would help the situation a good deal, however; it would make it less expensive for the Government.

Mr. COCHRAN. Let me state this as a personal example.

Mr. REES of Kansas. As a general principle, I am not in favor of permitting elected officials to be compensated by the Federal Government in that manner.

Mr. COCHRAN. I have approximately 30 years' service in the Congress. It will cost me somewhere around \$8,500 to get into the retirement fund and then over \$40 a month as long as I am either an elective or appointive official of the Government. Does the gentleman feel I should be entitled to join the retirement fund like any other official of the Government if I made a contribution to that fund?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's position, and I know he has contributed valuable services to his Government and to this Congress. But I am not in favor of any elective official being

assisted by the Federal Government in contributions to retirement funds or pensions. I do not want him to be pensioned by the Federal Government. I am not in favor of that sort of thing. I regret that I disagree with the gentleman.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman is not in favor of following a program that has been in force for years and years by the great corporations of the country and by the Government of the United States? He will give everybody an opportunity to get some small annuity after their days of usefulness are over or because of their age, but he would not permit a Member of Congress to share in that.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I would permit the Member of Congress, if he wants to make a sufficient contribution, without Government assistance, to take care of himself. That is all right if he wants to do that.

Mr. COCHRAN. If I ever join the retirement fund, I will pay the back money or I never will join.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. REES of Kansas. If a Member of Congress wants to use it as a sort of savings account or something like that, it might be all right, but I do not want the United States Government to be contributing to Members of Congress in addition to his salary, especially at a time like this. I just differ with the gentleman on that.

Mr. COCHRAN. I feel that a proper system in years to come will make the membership of this House more independent in voting than they have been in the past. I was opposed to retirement for Members of Congress until I read an article in the Reader's Digest about 2 years ago. After I read that story in the Reader's Digest I came to the conclusion it was for the best interests of the United States Government and the taxpayers to permit Members of Congress to join the retirement system on a contributory basis because they would not think of votes when voting on important questions.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I think I read the same article, but it did not convince me that the Federal Government should contribute funds for the retirement of Members of Congress.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I think the gentleman will agree with me when I say that legislation as important as this, and where it involves Members of Congress, should be considered by the Members. In other words, the Members should be given notice that such legislation will come on the floor of the House for consideration. I was on the floor a few minutes before this happened, but I went downstairs to lunch. Then it came up and by unanimous consent went through. The Members of Congress do not know that these things are coming up unless they are notified. I think the Members should be notified before legislation as important as that comes on the floor for consideration.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Personally, I feel the entire matter should have been presented to the House and debated.

Mr. COCHRAN. It has been said few Members were here when the bill was considered. That is not right. Let us have nerve enough to state the facts. Three hundred Members, if not 400 Members, of the House knew that bill was on the Unanimous Consent Calendar. They knew it had been reported.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman is a distinguished member of the Civil Service Committee of the House.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am a member of that committee and I opposed the bill in committee.

Mr. KEEFE. In the gentleman's opposition to this proposal did he make any study of the question as to whether or not there is a constitutional prohibition against the inclusion of an elective officer into a retirement program which may have the effect of increasing the emoluments of his office during the term he is elected?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I have given that matter some study; yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Has the gentleman given it sufficient study so that he can hazard an opinion?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Well, I have my own opinion. I think it is in violation of that provision of the Constitution. That is my own personal opinion. However, I am opposed to the legislation in any event. That is the way I feel about it.

Mr. KEEFE. I assume the gentleman is of the opinion that many of us share, that is, the retirement program at the time of its initiation and inauguration never at any time contemplated the inclusion of elected officials within the program; is that correct?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct; that is the way I feel about it.

Mr. KEEFE. I think the inclusion of elective officers in this program does violence to the thought of those who originally framed the employees' retirement program in this country. I believe the constitutional lawyers should give some thought to the question of whether this may not be a violation of the constitutional provision.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In any event, it is a big departure, I think, from the original intention when the Retirement Act was set up.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. May I ask the gentleman whether he believes we violated the provisions of the Constitution when we raised our salaries from \$7,500 to \$10,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I was not a Member of Congress when that was done.

Mr. COCHRAN. I was, and I voted for it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Certainly; but I think that increase did not go into effect until after the following election.

Mr. COCHRAN. There were many Members on the floor at that time who said they were not for it, but prayed it would pass. I am not afraid to say what I do on the floor of this House.

Mr. KEEFE. You did not receive that increased salary in the term during which you voted for it. It did not take effect until the next term.

Mr. COCHRAN. No; the following term. But we benefited if we were reelected.

Mr. KEEFE. Then it did not violate the constitutional provision, did it?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If I am not on the floor while the House is in session when any measure is following its ordinary procedure, is not that my responsibility?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman answers his own question.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I know it, but the statement has been made here on several occasions, "Had I been on the floor at that time, my attitude would have been thus and so." It is our responsibility at all times to be on the floor to react to any legislation, until the House adjourns.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Certainly, but there is certain legislation that in my judgment should come to the floor under a rule, permission being granted to debate it, so that the Members of the House may have a chance to debate the bill, then vote it up or down as they choose.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I grant that.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I think as a matter of right that is the way to handle legislation as important as this. That is my notion. Some other Members may not think so. I believe we handle a good deal of legislation too hastily.

Mr. SHEPPARD. However, objection could have been made that a quorum was not present, if it had been so desired.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to give the gentleman from Kansas and the Members of the House another thought, in connection with an appropriation that you and I have voted for all the years we have been here. You know and I know that not out of their pockets but out of the Treasury of the United States comes every dollar the retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard get. They do not contribute one nickel to the United States Government in connection with their retirement. When they have reached the age that enables them to retire they get three-fourths of their pay. If we contribute toward the retirement fund just like other Government employees and officials, we, too, should have an opportunity to benefit.

Are appointive officials and members of the Army and Navy any better than we are?

I am not asking for something for nothing. I do not know the exact amount that I will have to contribute, but I have an estimate, and it will be

\$8,000, or possibly \$8,500. Then, if I join I must pay \$41.67 a month so long as I hold office.

There was a provision in the bill which many did not know was in there at the time it was considered. That can be amended, and I will vote for the amendment. I understand the Civil Service Commission is making a study of the law and will soon issue a statement. If we made a mistake, which I understand we did, then let us correct it by striking out that portion of the law, but if Members of Congress will contribute the full amount like every other Government official and employee, then I say they, too, should be entitled to participate.

There has grown up in this country, in States, in the Federal Government, and in corporations, a system of social security whereby our citizens benefit at retirement due to age or physical disability, and I cannot bring myself to the point where I feel it is wrong to include, provided they meet the requirements, as everyone else does, Members of Congress in this system.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'BRIEN].

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, outside the mail which under the law is carried free, the Post Office Department during the past year produced a surplus of more than \$40,000,000, and this is the best showing ever made in the history of the post office. It reflects the unprecedented burden of work borne by the approximately 300,000 employees of the Post Office Department.

The present appropriation bill carries in the main appropriations for \$229,900,000 for clerk and auxiliary help and \$162,500,000 for city carrier hire, yet these appropriations will hardly provide an adequate personnel at the current legal salaries to do the job.

The range of salaries of the post-office employees is from a minimum of 50 cents an hour, which is paid to charwomen, to 55 cents an hour for laborers, 65 cents an hour for substitutes, and \$1,700 to \$2,100 per annum for those who achieve regular appointment as clerks or carriers. In cities such as Detroit these levels of pay present an almost intolerable burden to the employees of this Department, who are confronted with an increasing cost of living.

I think that showing by these Federal employees deserves commendation and recognition. Last July this House passed the longevity-pay bill for post-office employees, which provided a minimum recognition and reward for faithful employees in that Department. The bill was passed in this House without a dissenting voice or vote, and was passed by the Senate. Since then it has been languishing with the conferees.

I call the attention of the Members of the House to the wonderful record of achievement of the employees of the post office and emphasize the great burden which they must bear during these coming years in discharging the duties which the present situation of the Nation casts upon their shoulders. I contend that it is

only the minimum of justice that we speedily take action on the longevity pay bill for post-office employees.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNS].

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to say so very much about this appropriation bill because those who are on the Appropriations Committee know better about the items than I can possibly know because they have listened to all the hearings as to the needs and requirements of the different departments. I would like to call your attention, however, to one item here, and that is the item of interest on the public debt for the fiscal year 1943. The amount is \$1,450,000,000. The Government, in 1914, at the beginning of the first World War, owed only \$1,225,000,000. For the fiscal year 1914 it cost \$735,000,000 to operate this Government. So we are now paying more in interest on our public debt than we would have used to operate the Government for 2 years back in 1914. I think this is something we should think about and the public should think about.

The thing I want to call your particular attention to today is a matter that came to my attention a few days ago, which I think is a disgrace to the loaning agencies of the Federal Government. It has to do with the loans of the Federal land banks. This party who got a loan from the Government under the act of 1933, got his loan on December 23, 1935. At the time they borrowed this money, as you know, you had to take out stock in the Federal land bank or the local loan association, which is a part of the Federal land bank, at \$5 a share for every \$100 you borrowed, with the understanding that when your loan is paid this money will be paid back to you and your stock will be retired.

Here is what they did with this particular applicant who borrowed this money, and I think you should listen to it closely because it applies in each particular locality, no doubt, as much as it does where this happened, which was up in my own district. This is the application that the party and his wife were required to sign:

The following statements are made in connection with my application for a Federal Land Bank loan through the Appleton National Farm Loan Association, of Appleton, Wis.

I am informed:

That any person borrowing money on a farm-land mortgage through a National Farm Loan Association shall subscribe for and purchase stock in such National Farm Loan Association to an amount equal to 5 percent of the face of the loan.

That such stock must be paid for in cash or by a deduction from the settlement for the loan.

That such stock entitles its owner to participate in any dividends paid by the association but does not earn interest or profit except as dividends are so paid by the association.

That every stockholder of a National Farm Loan Association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association to the ex-

tent of the amount of stock owned by him at the par value thereof, and in addition thereto shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association entered into on or before June 16, 1933, to the amount paid in and represented by his shares.

I just want to comment for a moment on that situation. If he were going to guarantee the loans made after he signed this application, it would not be so bad, but he is going to guarantee everybody else's loan up to the amount of his stock for any loan prior to the time he got his loan from the Government.

That the Appleton National Farm Loan Association through which my application is made and in which I propose to take stock, has in the course of its business endorsed and become liable for certain loans which have been foreclosed or on which foreclosure may become necessary and which, therefore, have resulted or may result in losses to the association rendering it unable at the present time to distribute any of its assets in settlement of retired stock, although it is anticipated that the association will ultimately work out of its difficulties.

Now, can you imagine anybody guaranteeing to take up the losses for an association that is already behind in its obligations and insolvent. That is exactly what they asked this fellow to do, and that is exactly what he did do.

That the borrower shall be entitled to receive from the association settlement for his stock at its par value when his mortgage is paid in full, provided the association has funds available for such purpose after making provision for its obligations to creditors, including its obligations as endorser of mortgages securing loans made to its members by the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul; and that if funds are not so available, the borrower shall become entitled to receive, from net capital assets of the association, his pro rata share, as and when funds are available therefor.

Now, this party, of course, wanted to pay his loan up in September, and I am not criticizing this loan association for doing what the Federal land bank says they have to do, and that is hold up the payment of this man's money if they have any legal right to do so. I call attention now to the law itself. I took it upon myself to examine the law but before I say anything about that, I might say that this man paid his loan up in September and asked for the money he had paid on this stock. He was told that there was not anything they could pay at that time, because they had no funds, and they did not give him any idea of how insolvent the local organization was. Here is the law that applies to it:

[Title 12, banks and banking, section 723, subsection C of the Code of Laws of the United States of America in force January 3, 1935]

(c) Subscription to stock; retirement of stock: Each borrower who obtains a direct loan from a Federal land bank shall subscribe and pay for stock in such bank in the sum of \$5 for each \$100 or fraction thereof borrowed. Such stock shall be held by such Federal land bank as collateral security for the loan of the borrower and shall participate in all dividends. Upon full payment of the loan such stock shall, if still outstanding, be canceled at par, or, in the event that such stock shall have become impaired, at the estimated value thereof as approved by the

land bank commissioner, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the borrower. (July 17, 1916, ch. 245, sec. 7, 39 Stat. 365; Mar. 4, 1933, ch. 270, sec. 1, 47 Stat. 1547; May 12, 1933, ch. 25, sec. 26, 48 Stat. 44; June 16, 1933, ch. 98, sec. 80 (a), 48 Stat. 273.)

Under the law it became the duty of the land bank commissioner to estimate the value of this stock and pay this man the value that the Commissioner should fix, but instead of that they gave him a certificate in which they told him they would pay him whatever they could when the proper time came, and they figured out whether previous mortgages as well as mortgages made subsequent to his own, are going to be foreclosed, and how much the loss is going to be. I think an end should be put to practices of this kind. I think that the land banks should have this power taken away from them and that they should make some provision to guarantee the amount that the borrower is entitled to, or else we should put an end to these local associations and the Federal land bank itself doing anything of that kind.

I think a bill should be introduced in Congress to provide funds to take care of these men who innocently sign these agreements, and who do not know what the legal result will be. Of course, everybody is presumed to know the law, and they are supposed to read the contracts and understand them, but I doubt very much if anybody who read this, such as the ordinary borrower, would understand the situation. I hope the situation may be remedied.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BOEHNE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 6511, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when we meet tomorrow, the general debate shall be extended for 1 hour, to be confined to the bill, and to be equally divided between the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Baldridge, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6460. An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. OVERTON, Mr. GLASS, Mr. THOMAS

of Oklahoma, Mr. GREEN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. HOLMAN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Capital Times, of Madison, Wis., of January 31, and also a resolution from the Vernon County Taxpayers Association, of Vernon County, Wis.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

LEAVE TO FILE REPORT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], chairman of the Committee on Rules, I ask unanimous consent that he may have until midnight tonight to file a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. TABER. On what bill is that?

Mr. COOPER. I think it is something about rubber.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the legislative business on the Speaker's table on Thursday next, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. WOLFENDEN of Pennsylvania, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. CAMP, for 10 days, on account of illness in family.

To Mr. KOPPLEMANN, indefinitely, on account of death of mother.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 6333. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6392. An act to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that com-

mittee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On January 31, 1942:

H. R. 5249. An act to amend section 7 of the Natural Gas Act;

H. R. 5480. An act to provide pay for officers in accordance with the rank and grade in which they were inducted and served in the land forces;

H. R. 6353. An act to provide for the adjustment of tobacco, wheat, and cotton-marketing quotas and acreage allotments in certain cases where farm land is acquired by the United States for defense purposes; and

H. J. Res. 257. Joint resolution to amend section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code to simplify the procedure in connection with amortization of certain facilities.

On February 2, 1942:

H. R. 6333. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6392. An act to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 3, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, February 3, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee on Public Health of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Tuesday, February 3, 1942, to hold a hearing on H. R. 5674, a bill to protect the public health by the prevention of certain practices leading to dental disorders and to prevent the circumvention of certain State laws regulating the practice of dentistry.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(Tuesday, February 3, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at 10 a. m., Tuesday, February 3, 1942, for the consideration of H. R. 6482, Defense Housing bill for the District of Columbia.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, February 4, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization at 10 a. m., Wednesday, February 4, 1942, continuation of hearings on H. R. 1844.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

(Wednesday, February 4, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments on Wednesday, February 4, 1942, at 10 a. m., to consider all bills now pending before this committee.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, February 5, 1942)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public

hearing on Thursday, February 5, 1942, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 6020, granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Atlantic seaboard and creating the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.

(Thursday, February 12, 1942)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, February 12, 1942, at 10 a. m., on House Joint Resolution 263, to provide decorations for outstanding conduct or service by persons serving in the American merchant marine.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1360. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to render financial aid to China, and for other purposes (H. Doc. No. 606); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

1361. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the Sixth Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941; to the Committee on Labor.

1362. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent speculation in lands in the Columbia Basin prospectively irrigable by reason of the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam project and to aid actual settlers in securing such lands at the fair appraised value thereof as arid land, and for other purposes (act of May 27, 1937, Stat. 208), and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

1363. A letter from the president, Washington Gas Light Co., transmitting a detailed statement of the business of the Washington Gas Light Co., together with a list of stockholders, for the year ended December 31, 1941; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1364. A letter from the president, Potomac Electric Power Co., transmitting a report of the Potomac Electric Power Co. for the year ended December 31, 1941; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1365. A letter from the national commandant, Navy Club of the United States, transmitting a report of proceedings and activities and a statement of receipts and expenditures from January 1, 1941, through December 31, 1941; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1366. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to provide travel expenses of civilian officers and employees of the War and Navy Departments and the Coast Guard upon official change of station; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1367. A letter from the Clerk, House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress (H. Doc. No. 600); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LUDLOW: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 6511. A bill making appro-

priations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1732). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SCHULTE: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 5444. A bill to amend the act to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1733). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 427. Resolution for the consideration of S. 2152, an act to provide for the planting of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants in order to make available a source of crude rubber for emergency and defense uses; without amendment (Rept. No. 1734). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CAPOZZOLI: Committee on Claims. H. R. 809. A bill for the relief of Vernon Clemons; with amendment (Rept. No. 1711). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1757. A bill for the relief of James D. G. Alexander; with amendment (Rept. No. 1712). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2925. A bill for the relief of Wiley W. Watkins; with amendment (Rept. No. 1713). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3476. A bill for the relief of James A. Quillman; with amendment (Rept. No. 1714). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3722. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. S. W. McIlwain; with amendment (Rept. No. 1715). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RUSSELL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3767. A bill for the relief of Frank Sheppard; with amendment (Rept. No. 1716). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4413. A bill for the relief of Olive Z. Ressler; with amendment (Rept. No. 1717). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4502. A bill for the relief of Irene Dial; with amendment (Rept. No. 1718). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4723. A bill for the relief of John Lesniak; with amendment (Rept. No. 1719). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4953. A bill for the relief of Emil Lassila, Martha Lassila, Ellen Huhta, and Sylvia Huhta; with amendment (Rept. No. 1720). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5000. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Ferd W. Meile; without amendment (Rept. No. 1721). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5069. A bill for the relief of George Garcavy; with amendment (Rept. No. 1722). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.



ETTA HOUSER FREEMAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1266, conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Etta Houser Freeman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. GRANT of Indiana, and Mr. MOTT objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

MERCHANTS DISTILLING CORPORATION

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1654, for the relief of the Merchants Distilling Corporation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Merchants Distilling Corporation, of Terre Haute, Ind., the sum of \$4,154.62, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for a refund of the tax assessed and paid on two thousand and seventy-seven and thirty-one one-hundredths proof gallons of distilled spirits lost in the process of manufacture on March 25, 1937: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THURSTON AND HARDY, A PARTNERSHIP

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1771, for the relief of R. V. Thurston and Joseph Hardy, a partnership.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to R. V. Thurston and Joseph Hardy, a partnership, the sum of \$3,600 in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for the settlement of its war minerals relief claim (claim No. 940, under the act of June 30, 1936), the award of such sum to such partnership having been recommended on February 11, 1941, by the commissioner by whom such claim was considered and having been disallowed by the Secretary of the Interior on the ground that having previously made an award to such partnership under such act he was technically without authority to make the additional award recommended by the commissioner: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed,

and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LESLIE TRUAX

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1778, for the relief of Leslie Truax.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Leslie Truax, the sum of \$1,000, in full settlement of any and all claims against the United States for injuries sustained on July 9, 1935, while a member of Battery A of the Citizens' Military Training Corps at Fort Snelling, Minn.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. HUGH G. NICHOLSON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1848, for the relief of Dr. Hugh G. Nicholson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Dr. Hugh G. Nicholson, the sum of \$3,300, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for medical services rendered to the Indians of Alaska from June 5, 1929, to January 8, 1935: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANCIS HOWARD ROBINSON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1974, for the relief of Francis Howard Robinson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$246.20 to reimburse Francis Howard Robinson, radioman first class, United States Navy, for the value of personal property lost or damaged in the fire in Government quarters occupied by him at United States naval radio station, Astoria, Oreg., on September 22, 1940: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any

contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARCEL M. ROMAN ET AL.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 381, for the relief of Marcel M. Roman, Clara M. Roman, and Rodica E. Roman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws Marcel M. Roman, his wife, Clara M. Roman, and daughter, Rodica E. Roman, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on May 1, 1939, the date the said Marcel M. Roman, Clara M. Roman, and Rodica E. Roman were admitted to the United States for temporary residence.

Sec. 2. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct three numbers from the nonpreference category of the first available Rumanian immigration quota.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAX DELFINER AND HIS WIFE EVY (EWA)

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3036, for the relief of Max Delfiner and his wife Evy (Ewa).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GORE, Mr. HANCOCK, and Mr. GRANT of Indiana objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further call of the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6511) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6511, with Mr. BOEHNE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Under previous order of the House, there remains 1 hour of general debate, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow] and one-half by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY].

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, on last Saturday, a luncheon was given at Washington's most exclusive hotel, the Mayflower, by some New Yorkers for the Senators and Representatives from New York City. Because only four Representatives attended that luncheon the New York Herald Tribune in a screeching editorial on Monday and the Daily Mirror, today in a petulant editorial took all the Members, from New York City, to task for their failure to attend the luncheon and their failure to have more Government offices moved from Washington to New York City.

Certainly, no Member of Congress objects to fair criticism but on the face of it this newspaper tirade and the threatening speeches made at the luncheon are unfair and misleading.

Since when has a refusal by a Member of Congress to attend a luncheon, given by a pressure group, been classified as a. w. o. l. and the basis for censure by the press? Do the editors of the New York Herald Tribune and the Daily Mirror attend every excursion to which they are summoned? I think not, and properly so.

I am not going to read those editorials because they are so silly. It is hard to believe that editorial writers have time for such nonsense. They tell us, both the press and the pressure groups, that all the New York City Congressmen must do in order to obtain Government departments is to demand them from the President. Some of us have made many requests on behalf of New York City and I am happy to report, with fair success. However, there are other cities equally insistent and, deserving of consideration.

It might be well to examine the record on the subject of decentralization. On September 26, 1940, I presented to the House, and it appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a copy of the report entitled "Report on Industrial Mobilization" prepared by one of our leading hotel men, Mr. Martin Sweeny. This report, submitted to Mayor LaGuardia, contained plans for decentralization of Government bureaus and suggested that various Government offices be moved to the city of New York for reasons of efficiency and economy. That was not last Saturday or last week but 15 months ago. Copies of the report were sent to every bureau chief in Washington. It was a concise, intelligent, and constructive document.

As a result of the Sweeny report, the mayor established a New York City Department of Commerce. The department is composed of our leading businessmen, serving without compensation. They, in turn, recruited from the ranks of our business organizations, many expert and talented men. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. donated the services of a real-estate expert and the National City Bank and Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank did likewise. These volunteers, at great expense and considerable time compiled an elaborate report, listing every foot of office space available, in our city, for Government rental. The transit facilities, housing, and all other data necessary to arrive at an intelligent decision, were cataloged. That report was brought to Washington, and copies were delivered

to the department heads and the President.

In company with these representatives of the Department of Commerce of New York City, I visited many departments, and as a result of our presentation many bureaus have been moved to New York.

Our visitors of last Saturday are not satisfied with that record of accomplishment. They seem to want all Government departments for New York City. I am afraid they are a bit overzealous.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 15, 1941, and of June 3, 1941, contains further evidence of my activity on behalf of New York City in the matter of Government office space.

On last Thursday I had the pleasure of addressing a meeting of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, held in the Woolworth Building. At that meeting there were representatives of the restaurants, hotels, banks, insurance companies, and other business organizations. This problem has been of special concern to them, and they have been working hard with good results to obtain consideration for New York. The meeting was conducted on a high plane, and I feel sure that they will achieve their objectives.

This group that came down to Washington on Saturday and arranged an elaborate luncheon apparently are hard to please, or just refuse to be satisfied with our efforts. Because many of the Members from New York City took advantage of the House being in recess to return to their districts to visit with their families and constituents, they are politically doomed, as witness the words of one speaker, "We got the brush-off, and we ought to remember it next November in political action."

Mr. Chairman, that statement coming from a business group is unpardonable. The four Representatives that attended the luncheon on Saturday are all distinguished Members of our delegation, but I am surprised that even that number were present. Holding a meeting in Washington on a Saturday afternoon when the Congress is in recess is the least propitious time to hold an important meeting. Many of us feel it is necessary for the convenience of our constituents that we return home at every opportunity. Our constituents cannot afford the expense to come to Washington to see us, so we reverse the order and go home to see them.

Perhaps these good folks took their cue from a young newspaper writer on a New York paper. He said, "I will tell you what to do. Make these New York Congressmen and Senators do what the Congressman from Virginia did in order to get the Patent Office. The entire Virginia delegation, headed by Senator GLASS, went down and shook their fists in the face of the President and demanded that the State of Virginia be the State to which the Patent Office be moved. As a result of their demand the President sent the Patent Office to Richmond."

But this reporter did not tell all the facts in the case. Maybe the Senators and Representatives from Virginia did go to the President, but I doubt it. If the Patent Office had been sent to New York

many patent lawyers of the country would have been disqualified to practice under the laws of New York State, but that hardship means nothing to some people. It would have been a gross injustice, and for that reason I am glad it went to Virginia.

Mr. CELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. May I say it was due in great measure to the efforts of the gentleman who is now addressing the House and several other Members of the New York delegation, including the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK] and myself, that induced the authorities to bring the Wage and Hour Division to New York and to bring several years ago the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and several other branches of Government up there. The newspapers made no mention of the efforts of the New York City delegation in that regard.

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. I agree with my colleague. Every Representative from New York City has worked hard on this proposition.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. I want to make this observation with regard to the luncheon meeting of last Saturday. It happened that I was one of the four Members of Congress from New York City who were present.

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. By the way, the editorial to which I referred devoted considerable space to the praises of the gentleman. The gentleman deserves the praise and I am glad to bring the matter to the attention of the House.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that. The observation I wish to make is for the benefit of our colleagues who were not present. As my colleague [Mr. FITZPATRICK] will bear me out, every one of us who were present went to great lengths and took great pains in defending the absent Members against the statements and insinuations that they were laying down on the job, or being indifferent.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. We know full well that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY] who now has the floor, as well as the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] and the other Members of the New York delegation, have been intensely interested in furthering the cause of our home city of New York in this important matter. Within the limitations of time permitted to Members of Congress in these trying days, with the tremendous pressure of work on all of us and the demands on one's time, we know that you gentlemen have been right in the traces along with us. I want you to know that you had friends at court last Saturday and that we did our utmost to make all of these gentlemen from New York realize that. At that meeting there was a fine cross

section of the business life of New York and we were glad to have the delegation come down here. We who were present tried to make them understand your viewpoint and to impress on them that you were at the meeting quite heartily in spirit, and that every member of the New York City delegation could be depended on to work hand in glove with us.

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. I appreciate what the gentleman has to say, but I shall be content to let the record speak for me.

Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a letter from T. J. Miley, secretary of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, thanking me for my work along this line.

I never quarrel with a newspaper and I always welcome fair criticism. I think criticism is necessary, but we should have constructive, intelligent, and impartial criticism, not merely selfish views expressed in sharp language.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I realize that the gentleman from New York and the other Members from New York City have tried to get everything up there that they can. I think it is probably a good thing that the Government did not move these Government offices to New York because the rents are too high up there. You should not be blamed because you are trying to help the Government. If you will try to keep the Government agencies and offices in cities where there is not such great expense, you will be doing the country more good than anything else you can do. The people of New York should not criticize you because they are complaining about taxes now.

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. I do not agree with the gentleman's statement as to high rents, because office space in my city is being offered at the lowest rates for equivalent facilities of any city in the country.

I want the record to show that every Member from New York has made some effort during the past 2 years to get Government offices for New York. I should also like to send a message back to this committee, of last Saturday, that they are following a wrong course. Instead of inspiring our membership to greater accomplishments they have had the opposite effect.

I understand that the final decision as to who shall move out of Washington is made by the President because of the human problems involved. Many of the families whose children are going to school and who have built homes in which they have invested their life savings, must be considered.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. I have been asked by one of my colleagues to read a resolution that was submitted to him at the Saturday afternoon luncheon. It reads as follows:

Congress should insist upon the decentralization of Washington at once, ordering

the transfer of such departments and agencies not connected with the war to New York City.

The only place that sort of a resolution might be adopted would be at a meeting of the Real Estate Owners Association. Surely no one with the intelligence of a child would offer it in the Congress of the United States.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, to start with, may I say that I regret that I was not able to attend the hearings very generally on this bill? I am pretty familiar with it from past experience and from going over the hearings that have been held, but the members of the committee, headed by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] and including amongst its minority members the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], have covered the ground pretty thoroughly on the floor here.

There are three or four outstanding matters in the bill to which I should like to call your attention. The first item is the one to which the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] referred so effectively yesterday, an item of \$250,000 for the Bureau of Accounts in the Treasury Department, set up by Executive Order No. 8512. This Executive order delegates duties to the Bureau of Accounts which are a direct contradiction of section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921.

Section 309 states:

The Comptroller General shall prescribe the forms, systems, and procedure for administrative appropriation and fund accounting in the several departments and establishments, and for the administrative examination of fiscal officers' accounts and claims against the United States.

The Bureau of Accounts proposes under that Executive order, if they are given this money, amongst other things, to prescribe uniform terminology, standards, and classifications for use by all agencies of the Government, including corporations; and, second, to have all Federal agencies, including corporations, submit periodic financial reports to the Treasury in accordance with prescribed standards.

The foregoing appears on page 113 of the justification.

That is a direct duplication of the work laid down in the law for the Comptroller General and would result, if it were held valid, which I do not believe it would be, in two agencies prescribing the forms and terminology of the accounts which our departments would keep. That is a most ridiculous situation, and must be avoided. The Comptroller General has that job. It is necessary if he is to preserve his independence that he be permitted to retain that job. It is necessary if the Congress is to preserve its independence that it be permitted to see that the Comptroller General does retain that job.

There is no information they cannot get if they want it. I have heard people say that the Bureau of Accounts could not tell what a battleship costs. It is not supposed to. The Navy Department is the agency that is supposed to

tell what a battleship costs, and they can tell.

I feel a little more strongly about this matter than do some of the others because I was on the first reorganization committee and heard the report of the commission that was headed by Dr. Brownlow and which included a lot of other men who had not had very much experience in the operations of the Government. I heard them tell how they wanted to take away most of the authority from the Comptroller General and put it into the Bureau of Accounts. A proposal such as this makes me feel that the spectre of Dr. Brownlow is again creeping up on the authority of the Comptroller General. I do not want to see that done. So much for that. I am certain that if the Comptroller General were asked by the Bureau of Accounts or the Budget to prescribe any definite form of accounts that they might want to be kept that was within reason and was intelligent, the Comptroller General would do the job.

There are one or two items in the bill that I think have been treated pretty liberally. I, frankly, think that the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been given more money than it should have been given. It has been given an increase of over \$8,000,000. I appreciate the problems they have to face. On the other hand, my own experience with them leads me to the irresistible conclusion that they have absorbed help down there faster than they have been able to train them and put them to work effectively and that this has resulted in a very considerable amount of inefficiency. If they are slowed down somewhat their morale, I believe, would be improved.

I have very grave doubt if the number of inspectors that has been allowed the Post Office Department is justified, but, as a whole, I think the committee has done a pretty fair job in regulating the size of the operations and putting them in line with what the real requirements of the different bureaus and departments are.

This bill actually calls for practically \$6,000,000,000, although the direct appropriations are only \$1,100,000,000-plus. But the permanent appropriations that run along with it run \$4,750,000,000, according to the way it was figured out at the time the Budget estimate was prepared and, currently, I believe they would run a couple of hundred million dollars more than that. It is a very important bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Now, there are some things in connection with the Post Office operations that I think should be called to the country's attention. I am not opposed to air mail, but I do not like to see folks running around telling that the air-mail operation is nearly self-sustaining. You know you pay 6 cents for air mail, and it is handled in the Post Office the same as other mail. A good many times it has a stretch of railroad travel and almost always it has a stretch of truck travel, and when they come to figure up the cost of air mail they do not include any

of the ordinary operations of handling first-class postage. They just include the special contracts that are made for flying the mail and credit the whole 6 cents to the receipts. So, really, they give no picture such as a cost accountant would give if he went over the figures. We are a good ways from making it pay. I do not know that we will ever be able to make it pay, but that is no reason why we should not have it, although I just do not like to see the people fool themselves in the matter.

I do not propose to take any further time. I think I have been talking long enough. With what the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] has said to you and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], I think the record shows a pretty fair picture of what the situations are that are involved in this bill, and I hope, as the bill is read, you will give it your earnest consideration.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I, too, want to pay my respects to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], for the very fine work that he and the other members of the committee have done and for the time and attention they have given to this bill. They certainly deserve credit for the fine work they have done on this bill.

This bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, as most Members believe it to be, is for \$1,112,926,000. This is an increase of \$25,604,000 over last year, but when you consider the testimony of the Treasury Department you will find that they are coming back here for many millions of dollars more for carrying on the work of the Treasury Department on account of the enormous amount of war work that is being carried on, as well as the sale of bonds and things of that kind that enter into the total cost of the operation of the Post Office and Treasury Departments. So the deficiency bills will carry large additional appropriations for the Post Office and Treasury Departments.

As to the permanent appropriations of the Treasury Department we will just take two items which are additional to the amounts I read a few moments ago. For the interest on the public debt they are now asking \$1,450,000,000, and we were told that before the year is over they will ask for \$300,000,000 additional, making a great increase in the interest paid on the national debt. The unemployment trust fund in this bill amounts to \$1,413,351,043. That makes the sum total of the bill at the present time \$5,879,000,000, a vast sum of money, and just think, we are taking 2 days' time to put a bill of this kind through. Last week a bill for nineteen billion went through the House in 3 hours.

Let us look at some of the items in the bill. The item for the deficit in the Post Office Department for 1939 was \$40,167,244; in 1940 the deficit of the Post Office Department amounted to \$41,358,783; the deficit for 1941 was \$26,963,681. Some people think that we are

going to have a balanced budget in the Post Office Department this year, but I do not think that will be the case. Let us review for a moment some of the things that have happened in the past few years with reference to the Post Office Department. The question was asked Secretary Walker about the discontinuance of the 3-cent postage. We know that in 1933 the 3-cent postage was placed on letters in order to get \$100,000,000 to pay for some of the expenses of government at that time, and that was supposed to be used as a credit to the Treasury, but since that time you have passed so many laws in the Post Office Department that we have used up not only the \$115,000,000 but we still were in the red in the Post Office Department last year to the amount of \$17,414,000. We asked Secretary Walker with reference to the continuance of the 3-cent postage, and I quote from his remarks:

A continuation of the 3-cent rate is necessary, because if it was reduced to 2 cents, taking the 1940 figures, the revenues on first-class mail would be \$110,000,000 less; the postal deficit of \$42,000,000 would be increased to \$152,000,000. That is for 1940.

Then the question was asked about balancing the budget in the Post Office Department. I do not think we are going to balance it, and neither does Mr. Walker, and I quote from his testimony on page 27 of the hearings:

I do not want to disagree with the estimates, but when it is indicated that we may have a surplus in 1943, I am very dubious, because costs are mounting. Our costs are not reflected immediately, along with our revenues. Our revenues are coming at a high figure, but our costs will not be reflected for 3, 4, or 6 months later.

So that when we talk about getting a balanced budget in the Post Office Department, the Secretary did not think so, and from the results that I have seen in the last 10 years in watching the Post Office Department, and the other branches of this Government, I do not expect that to happen.

Another thing that increases the cost of this bill is the salary increases under the Ramspeck Act, and the new appropriations that are necessary for the Treasury promotions for this year amount to \$2,402,949, and for the Post Office Department, \$847,221, or a promotion increase amounting to \$3,250,170. That is a very large sum, and it is going to be necessary for the taxpayers now to make up this difference because of the increased salaries of the Post Office employees and the Treasury Department employees.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I have not the time right now. If I get additional time I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman. I say to the Members of the House that it is going to be necessary for us to buckle up our belts and do something different from what we have been doing. We have to learn to say "No" in Congress, because we are going to be asked and have been asked for all kinds of legislation that means more money, something for somebody back home, and so forth.

Just let me review the legislation that has been passed so far as appropriations are concerned since January 3, 1942. There is the independent offices appropriation bill amounting to \$2,100,000,000, than for the airplanes bill you have appropriated \$12,556,000,000, \$4,000,000,000 the President can give away, and for the Navy you passed a bill in the House appropriating some \$19,000,000,000, and I understand it is going to conference now and will amount, since the Senate has had it, to \$25,500,000,000. When that bill comes back to the House, certainly some consideration by the House of Representatives ought to be given to that bill. Then we have this bill with permanent appropriations amounting to \$5,879,000,000, or a total of appropriations since the 3d of January of \$46,045,000,000, a sum unequaled in the history of the world by any legislative body in making appropriations. What worries me is whether we are going to be able to stand it. Will we break down financially? Here we are in war, and it is going to be necessary for us to economize, and with the recommendations that have been made to Congress every man here is responsible to cut down these appropriation bills everywhere he can, because, God knows, legitimate criticism now is the best thing that we can do to help win this war, to help our country. Unless we can get that kind of criticism we are lost as sure as the sun rises tomorrow morning.

I cannot help but take the recommendation made by Mr. Morgenthau to the Byrd committee. I would like to have you all read his recommendations which were made on Friday, the 14th of November, 1941, of economies suggested by him, so that eventually when certain bills come before the House you will be able to cut down; many of the appropriations are yet to come before this body. The President, in his address, enumerated a number of items where we could cut down for the year. You should review these recommendations.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Pennsylvania 3 additional minutes.

Mr. RICH. I would like to have you take that Byrd committee report and look at the recommendations they have made of a number of things which could be cut out of the appropriations that are going to come before us this year. For your information I am going to read a few of them.

Civilian Conservation Corps, abolished, with a saving of \$246,960,000.

National Youth Administration, abolished, with a saving of \$91,767,000.

W. P. A., cut down at least \$400,000,000.

Farm-tenant program, abolished, with a saving of \$7,122,000.

Farm Security Administration, abolished, with a saving of \$70,500,000.

The committee also make a great many recommendations for the deferment of public building for nondefense purposes; deferment of Department of the Interior items; deferment of rivers and harbors and flood-control propositions.

You know you will be requested to pass some of those bills. It is terrible, in my judgment, if you even give serious consideration to them; they should be deferred for the duration.

Here you can save a billion dollars. Will you do it? If anyone believes that a billion dollars is chicken feed, just paraphrase Winston Churchill, "Some chicken; some feed!" At \$2.50 per bag of 100 pounds, \$1,000,000,000 will buy 400,000,000 bags of feed, enough to feed a flock of chickens for 4,000,000,000 weeks, or 76,900 years. I say "some chicken feed!"

Now, just remember that you are dealing with the taxpayers of America. You are going to have placed upon them greater burdens by increasing their taxes. When your people pay their taxes on the 15th of March they are going to find out it is the greatest burden that has ever been placed upon them; but I say to the American taxpayers they have seen nothing yet. Wait until you get through with them this year with new taxes. Then their backs will bend and they will have a difficult time making ends meet. Taxes—more taxes are yours to come.

That is not all. The greatest danger is the bankruptcy of the American Nation. If the American Nation goes bankrupt what good is a 7,000,000 army? What good is a two-ocean navy going to be? What is the use of having all these things prepared to do a job that is necessary to do, that is, to put these yellow-bellied Japs where they ought to be put, if this Nation goes bankrupt? It is your duty and my duty to cut down these expenses all we can, to preserve the security of a nation that is built on a sound financial policy.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK].

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I tried to get the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] to yield to me for a question. The gentleman from Pennsylvania speaks about economy and where we can save some money, and he criticizes the Post Office Department for some of its extravagance.

On page 114 of the annual report of the Postmaster General for 1940, you will find according to his report that the Government lost \$85,381,026.63 on second-class mail. On third-class mail, \$26,291,985.68 was lost.

On fourth class mail \$21,809,869.92, or a total of \$133,482,832.23.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I expected my distinguished friend from New York to call attention to second-class mail, as he usually does. I call his attention to Secretary Morgenthau's statement—

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Now, are you going to give me the figures of the Postmaster General, as stated in his annual report?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am going to give the figures in Secretary Morgenthau's statement.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I refuse to yield for that, because I am giving the facts and figures from the annual reports of the Postmaster General for 1940 and 1941.

In 1941, on second-class mail, the Government lost \$83,519,746.30; on third-class mail, \$22,325,181.15; on fourth-class mail, \$19,092,069.41; or a total of \$124,936,996.86.

Should we not stop giving subsidies to the second-, third-, and fourth-class mail and save the taxpayers some money? About a billion dollars has been given away in the last 8 years.

Mr. RICH. If you will put in a bill here, and the administration will foster it, you will find the Republicans will vote for it. I will be the first one to vote for it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Amendments have been offered on different occasions, but have always been rejected by the committee.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCCORMACK. And from another angle there is something more than dollar values, there are human values not only in life but in government.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Absolutely; but some of our Members cannot see it that way. I doubt if there is any department in the Federal Government that is handled with more efficiency than the Post Office. In my opinion, the postal employees are a patriotic and loyal group of workers.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry my distinguished friend the gentleman from New York declined to yield, for I wanted to give him a little new light from testimony of Secretary Morgenthau during the consideration of this bill in the committee. The chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], had asked:

But you do not think there is anywhere in the estimate a place where you could cut down with safety?

Secretary MORGENTHAU. I think they have cut it in a number of instances.

Then the Secretary called attention to new duties and activities and said:

Take the item of Defense Savings bonds. It appears we have been running on a shoe-string. I mean by that our sales costs are so far extremely low; and if it were not for the wonderful contributions we get from the newspapers, the public could not begin to get the information for anything like the cost.

The fact is that the Government is the greatest free rider of any agency in the country that is seeking to reach the public. It puts out press releases by the millions of dollars' worth and piles them on the desk of newspaper editors.

Secretary Morgenthau's testimony is that if it were not for the services of the newspapers they could not begin to get the information on the Defense bond

program across as they have. What the gentleman calls subsidy of second-class mail is the best investment the Government makes.

And possibly the gentleman noticed the other day that here in Washington 2 or 3 days before the dead line for the acquiring of car use stamps there were 130,000 cars without them; yet the newspapers without a cent of cost to the Government put in a few items about it, and the day following the dead line reported that 190,000 of those stamps had been purchased. In a democracy there is no substitute for the spreading of public information. This Government gets dividends a hundred times over for its encouragement of newspapers.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how the time stands?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana has 10 minutes remaining, the gentleman from New York 3 minutes.

Mr. LUDLOW. I have no further requests for time.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman from Indiana yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] such time as he may desire.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I endeavored to indicate the difficulty that confronts the Appropriations Committee in its effort to reduce the expenditures for these two departments of Government. I called specific attention to a number of instances as disclosed by this appropriation bill where the hands of the committee are tied by prior legislative enactments that make necessary the expenditure of much of the money that is proposed to be appropriated. I wanted to call attention to one matter that was brought to the attention of the committee by the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] in his examination of Mr. Purdum. It relates to the compensation paid by the Government for the transportation of domestic air mail. In the Budget estimate in this bill is an item of \$23,512,000-odd to be used to compensate domestic air-mail companies for the carrying of domestic air mail. The question arises: Is this a fair figure? Is it an exorbitant figure? Or is it an understatement that may result in a deficiency? Could this item be reduced or eliminated? The facts are that neither the Post Office Department nor the Appropriations Committee has any control over that particular item except that the Congress may act in the matter of curtailing the expansion of the domestic air-mail service or curtail the number of domestic air-mail flights. If, however, we want the service and want to see the service expanded we must pay for it, but we have no voice in the question as to how much we shall pay. Congress has placed the responsibility for determining the compensation to domestic air-line companies in the hands of the Civil Aeronautics Authority the same as

It has placed in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission the question as to the rates that shall be paid to the railroad companies for their handling of the mail. Is it not therefore clear that when criticism is directed at this committee or the Congress because of its failure to reduce these expenditures, a simple survey of the facts indicates that our hands are frequently tied by prior legislative enactments. It should be perfectly clear that the only way this item can be reduced therefore is to have the C. A. A. reduce the rates or eliminate or curtail the service. To eliminate or destroy this fundamental service would be a tragic blow to the effective and speedy handling of the mail. I feel sure that the public who pay the bills for postal service would resist any such proposal.

I want to direct your attention to the fact that the evidence disclosed in connection with the payment of compensation for carrying domestic air mail that Mr. Purdum testified they have tried repeatedly and repeatedly to get the Civil Aeronautics Authority to make a reinvestigation of the adequacy or inadequacy of these rates, and whether or not overcharges are being paid which result in the accumulation of huge profits for the air-line companies carrying domestic air mail. The same comment might also apply to those that are carrying foreign mail in the foreign air-mail service.

The facts indicate that the Civil Aeronautics Authority fixes the rate and, despite the fact that we have had tremendous increases in the number of flights and tremendous increases in the whole transportation of mail by air, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, in my humble judgment, as disclosed by this record, beginning on page 124 of the printed hearings, has failed for a long time to make a proper appraisal of the rate structure under which both the domestic air-mail carriers and the foreign carriers of air mail receive their compensation. It should be directed to the attention of the Civil Aeronautics Authority that they should act in response to the charges that both the foreign air-mail carriers and the domestic air-mail carriers in many instances are fattening themselves unduly at the expense of the taxpayers who are paying the charges for carrying this mail.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. HAINES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HAINES. May I inquire of the gentleman if he agrees with me that Mr. Purdum has proven himself to be an efficient public servant in connection with his work with that Department?

Mr. KEEFE. My experience as a member of this committee and my contacts with Mr. Smith Purdum, convince me definitely that he is an efficient, loyal servant of the public, an indefatigable worker, and one in whom I have the highest confidence.

Mr. HAINES. I am very pleased to hear the gentleman say that.

Mr. KEEFE. And what I say on behalf of Mr. Purdum may likewise be said of the other Assistant Postmasters General. I think they are all splendid examples of outstanding Americans who are devoting themselves assiduously to the public service.

Mr. HAINES. The gentleman realizes, of course, that I am a member of the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee, and I have occasion to come in contact with these men very frequently. I am glad to have the gentleman pay that tribute.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I appreciate the observation just made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which is concurred in by the gentleman from Wisconsin now occupying the floor. I simply want to add my own personal appreciation for the services in a governmental agency such as is being given to America and its people by Smith Purdum. He came up from the ranks, and the position he now holds in the Post Office Department is the result of long labor and efficient service and a degree of sincerity equaled by few men.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman. May I say further to the distinguished gentleman that for the first time in my experience at least and for many prior years I am advised, the Postmaster General himself appeared before the committee in support of the justifications for the Post Office Department. May I say that I believe the office of Postmaster General is in very safe and efficient hands in the person of Mr. Frank Walker. He demonstrated before our committee that he has a very unusual grasp of the affairs of the Post Office Department, and I believe that that Department will be most splendidly administered under his direction and leadership as Postmaster General.

Mr. HAINES. I am very pleased to have the gentleman make that statement, because I concur in what he has just stated. I was interested in the gentleman's analysis of the air-mail situation. Can the gentleman tell the Members of the House what the deficit really is in the carrying of air mail?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not think we should look upon the charge or an appropriation that is made for carrying the air mail as a deficit. It is simply a payment made to the air-mail companies pursuant to rates that are fixed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority for the carrying of that mail.

Mr. HAINES. Does the record show what the income for carrying the air mail amounted to in 1940?

Mr. KEEFE. I am frank to say I have not those figures before me at the present time.

Mr. HAINES. It is my understanding that the air mail is practically paying its own way.

Mr. TABER. I think I can explain that and I did when I had the floor. You cannot tell anything about it. They have a set of figures whereby they compute the amount of air-mail postage sold

and against that they put the payments to the contractors. They do not take into consideration the incidental cost of handling the mail, they do not take into consideration nor do they have a record of the mail that goes air mail under other kinds of postage. You cannot tell anything about it.

Mr. KEEFE. I think the gentleman is absolutely right. As I observed the hearings, it is very difficult to answer a question of that kind due to the complicated method of keeping the books and records.

Mr. HAINES. May I compliment the gentleman on his fine statement and express my thanks for his courtesy?

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman. Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am mighty happy to hear the complimentary remarks made by the gentleman concerning our Postmaster General, Mr. Frank Walker. I have had the privilege and honor of knowing Frank Walker since he was a young man, as he spent his early manhood in Montana as a lawyer. He is not only a splendid and great citizen, but he is a mighty good lawyer. He went to New York and became a national figure in politics. We, like the gentleman from Wisconsin, are very proud of Mr. Walker. We are also very happy to know that the gentleman from Wisconsin has shown himself big enough to pay a fine compliment to a worthy Democrat and office holder.

I also wish to compliment the gentleman on the very fine things he has said about Mr. Purdum. I have had a great deal of business with Mr. Purdum and have found him to be one of the most capable, honest, and sincere public servants it has ever been my privilege to know.

Mr. KEEFE. I have found in my contacts with these gentlemen in the Department that they are operating a business. The men in the Assistant Postmaster Generals' offices are businessmen and career men. They are managing this agency of the Government. The question of politics, as far as I am advised, does not involve the decisions of these men in directing the affairs of this great business organization. They are entitled to be congratulated upon the efforts they are putting forth to expedite the carrying of the mails and to render to the American people the service the people are paying for.

[Here the gavel fell.]

(Mr. KEEFE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. RICH asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal control: For the payment of claims certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the provisions of section 204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the act of January 7, 1941, covering reimbursement to carriers of deficits incurred during the period of control of railroads by the Government, not to exceed \$600,000 of the unexpended balance of funds made available to the Treasury Department for these

purposes for the fiscal year 1942 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1943.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to call your attention to several items dealing with nondefense expenditures. I have listened attentively to Members of this Committee on both sides of the aisle discuss this Post Office-Treasury appropriation bill. I am satisfied there is no way of cutting down the expenditures in these two important Departments. If we are to cut nondefense expenditures, I am convinced that they cannot be cut in either of these Departments.

However, there is an important job for the House to do. There are many places where cutting of nondefense spending must be done. We must have the courage to act on the advice of Raymond Clapper.

He had this to say in the New York World-Telegram on December 12:

I found in England that after 2 years of war there was still free criticism of the Government. It was regarded as healthy and stimulating and one of the prerogatives of a free country.

American solidarity behind the war does not mean blind, unquestioning resignation to everything that is done. Our unanimity means that we are all participating in the effort. We are sharing the decision, not merely accepting it.

Last night we heard on the radio a speech of Democratic national chairman, Mr. Edward Flynn, in which he made certain unfair charges and accusations. In contrast to Mr. Flynn's statement, I read an editorial appearing last Sunday in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, a Democratic newspaper. We had the privilege of having as our guest in Cleveland last Friday evening Congressman JOSEPH W. MARTIN, chairman of the Republican National Committee and minority floor leader. This Democratic newspaper, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, commented as follows on Mr. MARTIN's speech:

The Republican Party's war program as outlined by the party chairman, Congressman JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., in his Cleveland address is one that will be endorsed by every American who believes that the continuation of our way of life is worth fighting for both on the foreign battlefield and in the home sector.

The Republican Party, says Chairman MARTIN, must support the administration wholeheartedly in every measure designed to prevent a totalitarian victory in the war. But it must also fight to arrest any march toward state socialism in America after the war.

The editorial of the Cleveland Plain Dealer continues:

It is unfortunate that the two fights must go on simultaneously.

This editorial is headlined:

Two wars in one.

The editorial continues:

The task of beating the Axis is enormous enough to occupy all our energies and thoughts, and the realization of ultimate victory is almost certain to be delayed by a second conflict at home between those who believe in individualism and those who would subject us to collectivism. Yet, so long as the party in power at Washington tolerates the presence of the collectivists in the Government service, not a few of them in high office, and so long as the President himself does nothing to discourage them from taking advantage of the war to promote their un-American theories, the second conflict is unavoidable even while the war progresses. For, as Congressman MARTIN asks, "What would it avail to win this war and then lose our Government of, by, and for the people?"

This march toward state socialism would be easy to stop were its organizers operating in the open. The collectivists know this too well. They have learned by experience that outright attacks on the American way of life are no go; that the great majority of citizens will not stand for them.

It should be made clear, as Chairman MARTIN makes it, that the fight against state socialism does not in any way involve the necessary war powers of the Government. Military victory cannot be won by debate, as we have learned in every other war. The executive branch must have the ability to act. American democracy has never yet failed to recover the liberties it has given up temporarily in time of war.

The danger lies, rather, in the effort to use the war as an excuse to promote social revolution.

I point to a measure that is coming before us, the "pork barrel" rivers and harbors bill. This morning the Rivers and Harbors Committee met and inserted a provision sugar-coating this pork-barrel program in a manner such as the Cleveland Plain Dealer describes:

If anyone is unaware of how this march toward state socialism is being promoted, let him begin his education on the subject by reading the series of articles in the New Yorker magazine by Alva Johnston concerning the 3-year court battle in which Thurman Arnold attempted to convict the Aluminum Co. of America on 140 counts for alleged violation of the antitrust laws. Johnston shows that while the Government failed to make a single one of these counts stick in court, Arnold got what he wanted through misleading press releases which created the general impression—an impression since promoted by New Dealers in and out of office—that Alcoa was guilty of every charge made against it.

Recalling that the fall of France brought some criticism in Congress of continued New Deal persecution of business and a threat of decreased appropriations for those Government bureaus engaged in this persecution, Johnston continues: "This threat caused some quick thinking. The same threat hung over certain other Government agencies which were considered luxuries of peace times. They all met it the same way; they found they were essential to national defense. Every bureau in Washington did itself over in war paint. When the blast of war blows in the ears of a bureaucrat, he imitates the action of the tiger; he stiffens the sinews, summons up the blood, and fights like mad for more appropriations.

"Arnold discovered that the way to whip Hitler was to attack more American industries. He asked Congress for extra money so that he could sue and sue and sue until Hitler cried uncle."

President Roosevelt is quoted as saying that there are too many unneeded persons in Washington, and he urges everyone in the Capital to ask himself, "Are you a parasite?" The President's point is well taken. But he

himself could help alleviate the crowded condition in Washington by abolishing many of the bureaus and agencies which are not needed to win the war, especially those who continue to promote the war against the American way of life.

They are the true parasites in Washington. So long as they remain, the Nation cannot be united as it should be for the greater effort. So long as they remain, we are in danger of losing the very thing we are fighting for in Asia and Europe and off the coasts of America.

I might comment here that it is important for Members of the House to watch this process in Washington where some of these nondefense bureaus are doing themselves over in war paint and labeling themselves as defense agencies when, in reality, they have no relation to defense, similar to many of the projects contained in the rivers and harbors bill that will be up here for consideration within 2 weeks' time. These projects will be labeled as defense projects, and they have absolutely no relation to defense.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I am wondering if the gentleman would consider the appointment of Melvyn Douglas to the O. C. D. to teach civilians to dance a part of the defense program.

Mr. BENDER. The question of the distinguished gentleman requires no answer. You can use your own judgment.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do this for the purpose of saying briefly what I think about certain things that are being done. I think neither the time nor the occasion nor even the situation in which we find ourselves justify a violation of the fundamental law of this land by the Treasury Department of the country. There is no authority in law to be found, so far as I know, which justifies the appointment of 48 State administrators for the sale of defense stamps and bonds at salaries ranging from \$4,600 to \$8,000 per, to say nothing about the organizations necessary to be set up to make the work of these State directors effective. The sad part of it is that the Treasury Department has been compelled, as it has thought, or else there can be no scintilla of justification, to adopt this method and this program by reason of the complacency and the indifference of the American people in this, their time of greatest peril. The American people should hide their heads if the action of the Treasury Department was and is made necessary because of their dereliction of patriotism. I am not so much here this minute to criticize the violation of the law—and it should be criticized—as I am to find fault with the American people who will not wake up to what confronts them.

I do not like this way of doing business. Freedom is not to be measured in dollars. The liberties the people love are lost unless they realize the price they will have to pay. The cost should not be amplified and magnified by setting up a host of paid solicitors to raise funds to save the people at their expense.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words

and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, in discussing this huge appropriation of \$8,000,000,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, a number of Members have agreed there should and must be curtailments made in nondefense expenditures. Then it is said it seems to be too difficult to do much about it insofar, at least, as expenditures in the departments are concerned.

I think something can be done about it, if this Congress has the courage to do it. We can reduce these expenses and we can reduce employment in a number of these bureaus and departments, so these employees may be transferred to positions where they are needed in carrying on our war effort.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest the Appropriations Committee, composed of 40 of the leading Members of this House, appoint a subcommittee of its group, to investigate and examine every department of government, not directly connected with those engaged in the war effort, with a view of eliminating, coordinating, and consolidating wherever it is possible to do so. The bureaus and departments will not make an effort to do it. They have not done it in the past to my knowledge.

I feel very sure that if the situation were gone into carefully, at least 10 to 15 percent of our 200,000 employees could be transferred from nonessential jobs to places where their services are needed. We could save the employment of twenty or twenty-five thousand new people who are likewise needed in other places. We could do away with a lot of services that we do not really need right now. For example, every department has its publicity bureau or agency. Part of it is all right and needed. A great deal of it is unnecessary. You could save that labor and save the material. One of our Members estimated a few days ago that about 90,000 tons of paper would be used in Washington in the next year. You know that a great deal of the material, not all of it of course, is never used. I think you could cut out a third of it and hardly miss it. The material and labor on this item costs millions of dollars annually. Some of the printing is pretty extravagantly done. Surely a good part of it is not necessary right now.

Mr. Chairman, after all this committee and this Congress should have hold of the purse strings. The people of this country are being asked to save and to economize. Why not apply a little more of that principle in the management of our Government, and get in line so we can provide more support, more material, more money, and more effort in the prosecution of the war where it is so much needed?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Certainly.

Mr. KEEFE. I take it the gentleman is familiar with the fact that such a committee is at work right now and is

holding hearings every day. The distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] appeared before this committee this morning, and the opportunity is open to any Member of Congress, including the distinguished gentleman from Kansas, to come before that committee and offer suggestions for the reduction of nonessential and nondefense expenditures. The gentleman is a member of the Civil Service Committee, which reported in the civil-service bill. Does the gentleman realize that in this bill there are millions of dollars of additional appropriations required to pay the automatic promotions that are provided for by the bill that passed the Congress, which was brought before the Congress from the gentleman's committee, and that the Committee on Appropriations has no control over the question at all and must make the appropriations in conformity to the substantive law passed by the Congress? The gentleman must realize, I am sure, when he is inferentially critical of the work of the Committee on Appropriations, that that is a matter that must be handled in the gentleman's committee. I suggest to the gentleman if he wants to accomplish reduction in appropriations that he introduce legislation to change the substantive laws that direct and determine the amount of appropriations. The Committee on Appropriations is not organized for that purpose and would be severely criticized by the Members of the House if it attempted to usurp the prerogatives of the legislative committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the statement of the gentleman from Wisconsin, but let me say first, that I shall be glad to appear before the committee he has in mind. I assume he refers to what is known as the Byrd committee. That committee has been doing a lot of commendable and constructive work. Also, let me say that I did not support all of the provisions in the bill to which the gentleman refers, and that I am one of the few members of that committee who opposed increases in payments to the high-salaried groups. I am also one of the members of that committee who opposed the bill which, among other things, provides for the retirement of Members of this Congress, and who opposed the same kind of legislation when it was considered by this House 2 years ago. If the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin will lend his support and have the courage to go along with me and help to strike from the legislation passed the other day the provision which gives to Members of Congress the opportunity of retiring under the retirement bill, I shall appreciate his support, as well as the support of other Members of this body. I agree with the gentleman that we have on many occasions through various committees submitted reports and passed legislation, and that the Committee on

Appropriations has felt it should approve in carrying out such legislation, and I do say to him that we have thousands of men and women who are now in the Government service who are performing some service, perhaps worth while, but in my judgment unnecessary in these crucial times.

The thing that I am asking the committee and the Congress to do is to make a careful and systematic study of every department of government, not definitely related to our war effort, and reduce the expenses and the personnel to the very limit. All employees that are qualified can be transferred to the departments where their services are needed. It will save the necessity of employing thousands of new additional employees and will work for a little economy in government.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, it is my privilege to be a member of the Byrd committee, which is trying to find nonessential governmental expenditures which might be eliminated. It does not make any difference whether they are labeled "defense expenditures" or not. If they are not essential, we are trying to find them out and point them out.

We are holding hearings practically all the time. I have run onto quite a lot of things in connection with that and other things. I think some of the worst nonessential rackets that we have heard the fraudulent label of "defense." A little while ago I found out that the engineering and overhead expense for putting up a defense housing unit which cost \$4,200 was \$613, or 14 percent, when a private builder would not think of paying more than 6 percent to an architect, and if he were building mass units of the same kind he would not pay more than 4 percent.

Now, do you tell me we cannot save money on that kind of a set-up?

Then, in connection with the defense outfits, in connection with the Government real-estate operations, you can go into the same community and you can find administering and looking after Government real estate the H. O. L. C. with a separate set-up; the Farm Security Administration with a separate set-up; the United States Housing Authority with a separate set-up; the Federal Works Administration with a separate set-up. I presume quite a lot of other outfits. You cannot tell me that all those things should not be consolidated and that we should not get rid of the unnecessary real-estate agents who are on the Government pay roll.

I think we ought to begin to realize that there must be some coordination of these Government activities so that we can get rid of some of that useless spending of Government money.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In connection with some of these expenditures, on Sunday afternoon I took the time to go out and walk through some of these little homes being built up near the naval testing basin on Conduit Road, where they are

putting up scores of these defense-housing units. I find that on those temporary buildings they are using copper pipe for all the plumbing. As scarce as copper is, with our going into South America and doing what we are there to get copper, we still put copper pipe in a little temporary defense-housing unit around Washington, when galvanized pipe would last for 15 years and serve the same purpose.

Mr. TABER. Then the O. C. D. this morning hired a moving-picture star to teach dancing to the civilian population. That is a great accomplishment for defense, is it not? Do you not think that is an item that could be dispensed with and gotten rid of? We must begin to show some interest in protecting the Treasury of the United States. If my boy or your boy is called, he goes into the trenches. What is the matter with these dancers going into the trenches?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, while we are talking about savings and some of the unnecessary expenses of government, let me recall some of the economics of an earlier day. I live in the country, when I am at home and am proud of the fact that I have always followed what I was taught as a little boy, to save part of what I earned, to put my pennies in the bank. I was taught that if I had a penny I did not know what to do with I should not waste it but should put it in the little bank on the mantelpiece. When you save 100 pennies you have a dollar. This philosophy should have a forceful appeal to Members of Congress, even though today it seems threadbare, outworn, and is so frequently cast to the winds. But we have got to get back to the old days when we counted every penny. We must cut out waste—the greatest item of thrift for our Government today.

I hold in my hand a beautiful pamphlet about 9 by 12 inches in size, luxuriously designed, a work of art, about 70 or 80 pages in length. It is labeled "A Challenge," and is produced and distributed by the Office of Production Management. It is one of the most picturesque and expensive pieces of printing I have seen in a long, long time. It came to my office about 3 weeks ago.

I quote a sentence from it:

Every top executive of a defense plant faces this challenge: Get out production on time with the smallest possible waste and no sacrifice of quality.

Every plant executive certainly knows that and is so doing. Look through this pamphlet, read it, and you will see it is full of material we were taught in primary school years and years ago. It is just a primer, but it is made up for the working executives of the United States. It is beautiful, of fine paper, printed in large type, and only on one side of the paper.

If ever there has been a waste of the American taxpayers' money I think this is it. I feel that those responsible for this booklet ought to be taken off the Government pay roll.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Does the gentleman realize that the officers and executives in O. P. M. are selected from amongst the best executives of the Nation, selected because of their accomplishment and ability? Is the gentleman going to question the judgment of the top flight business executives of the United States?

Mr. RICH. I will say in fairness to Mr. Donald M. Nelson that this publication was put out before he was placed in charge of war production; but if this is an example of the productive ability and capacity of the top flight men in O. P. M., then God save America, from the O. P. M. if we have to depend on them to win this war, for they will never do it in such waste and extravagance as this example of printing.

I challenge any Member of Congress, I care not who he is, to show that this is a wise use of Government funds, that it is an essential expenditure. If it is so held I believe that eventually the people of the country will rue the fact we have men of this character trying to conduct the affairs of Government.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

This is my favorite topic, "expenditures of the Government." I am glad to see the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] here. I have not bothered him lately, but now I am about to demand that the majority side of this House investigate themselves a little. On war measures, let us vote without talking; the minority will be with you. But I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], who really still acts as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures, that I congratulate him in that he has quietly done some good work—very quietly. He takes matters up with the Comptroller General. But on the floor of the House he must not let his own party feel that he is meddling or trying to investigate any odorous matters. I want to say to him, however, that when the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER] makes a speech such as he made here the other day, that the Committee on Expenditures better get busy. I have asked for 30 minutes day after tomorrow, as I have a recital to make about the unemployment racket which is getting such headway and which needs to be uncovered and checked. These are not war measures, and there lies a duty on this side of the House to watch appropriations, and because the majority will not investigate their own expenditures.

Mention has been made of Melvyn Douglas and men of similar qualifications regarding their appointments to places in Washington. They are appointed because someone in high authority or sitting in high places whispers, "We want you to appoint this one or that one." We know where the suggestions come from. Those who have the power of appointment must listen to suggestions from such sources.

In closing, I want to say to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], perhaps we are tied down with laws that have been passed and failed to repeal. The Appropriations Committee must necessarily keep on appropriating. How about the tremendous number of Executive orders setting up agencies which are carried on by blanket appropriations given to the President? Why make them permanent? Let us be watchful as to making them permanent institutions.

You have final control of the purse strings relating to agencies set up by these Executive orders. Why do we not immediately repeal that Silver Act? Why have you an appropriation in this bill to buy silver when the Treasurer of the United States himself wants you to repeal the act? Do you still feel that you have to appropriate money for this purpose? Perhaps you are obliged to appropriate a little. There is little justification for any great appropriation to buy more silver. It is acknowledged to be a foolish proceeding. Often have I spoken in condemnation of that Silver Act. Of course, new Members do not know that. Some of us older ones have complained much about many such foolish things in the past. But every time we criticize anything or anybody, someone on the majority side of the House must necessarily rise and defend. Only the President can force action from this majority. When we demand an investigation of anything, a letter is sent to the department involved, and the reply comes back, "Everything is all right." Then you get up the next day and move that our request be laid on the table. The futility of it all! But let us continue our protests. It is our clear duty.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, my good friend from Massachusetts seems to be unable to realize I am no longer chairman of that committee, but I admit I do take an active interest in it. I have repeatedly told the gentleman from Massachusetts that if he will lay before the committee any evidence which warrants an investigation, I will vote for the investigation. I have told other Members of the House the same thing. A Member on the Democratic side came to me the other day and showed me a resolution and wanted to know if I would support it. It provided for a select committee to investigate a Government agency. I told him, "No; that is a duty of the Committee on Expenditures." I told him further if he would come before the committee and place facts before that committee which warranted an investigation and not a fishing trip, I would vote for the investigation. He never came before the committee. He never wrote the chairman. But he did go to his own committee, the Committee on Agriculture, and caused a subcommittee to be appointed to make the investigation.

Mr. GIFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. Does the gentleman think there is reason enough for an investigation after the speech of Mr. Winter that was made the other day?

Mr. COCHRAN. I did not read the speech the gentleman refers to, but I will.

Mr. GIFFORD. I may have to take back my compliment that the gentleman is watchful. I am amazed that a speech like that could possibly have escaped the gentleman's or anybody else's attention on that side of the House.

Mr. COCHRAN. We only have 24 hours in a day, and it is impossible to read everything that goes in the RECORD and still get sleep which is more necessary. I know I cannot do it, especially everything put in the Appendix of the RECORD. My good friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] got tired of rising here and calling attention to filling up the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with matter that does not belong in it. They do not get anywhere. Even though he is a member of the Committee on Printing he never brought out a resolution prohibiting us from putting newspaper articles, and so forth, in the RECORD.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. If I can get a little bit of help from that side, I will still try it, but until I can get some help there is no possible chance to cut down the RECORD.

Mr. COCHRAN. I will give the gentleman a little bit. I will vote with him.

Mr. RICH. Let us—you and I—then, stand up here every day and stop a lot of it.

Mr. COCHRAN. I have been stopping enough legislation here. I have too many Members on my back now. Let some of the other Members get up and follow my example of stopping some of these bills. I helped stop a \$40,000,000 bill the other day and it was defeated.

Mr. GIFFORD. The gentleman is very watchful over the Indians, but may I say it was well advertised that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER] was to speak, and it was on the calendar for several days. He spoke from the well of this House and it caused a good deal of foment. It was in regard to a very important matter. I cannot imagine how it escaped the gentleman. He is acting chairman of this committee.

Mr. COCHRAN. I am not acting chairman at all.

Mr. GIFFORD. Oh, yes; you do all the acting.

Mr. COCHRAN. What kind of an actor am I?

Mr. GIFFORD. The gentleman is very effective with little things, but how he does protect his party on the big things. He is one of the most able men we have, and one of the most loyal men in his party. He is a safe chairman for that committee, or, rather, acting chairman.

Mr. COCHRAN. If I were like the gentleman from Massachusetts, especially able to play the piano and sing, I think I would be out in Hollywood instead of here.

Mr. GIFFORD. Does the gentleman mean to convey the thought that playing the piano is something that should be deprecated? Is it something against me?

Mr. COCHRAN. Oh, certainly not; I commend the gentleman.

Mr. GIFFORD. At least I could keep in tune and I could attempt to strike the right keys to tune in with the gentleman when he gets ready to act.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts and I have been on that committee ever since it was organized. I was chairman of the committee during the last 2 years of the Hoover administration. Despite the demand made upon me by my side of the House when we were in control, I adopted the policy then that before I would be willing to have an investigation somebody would have to lay something on the table. With one exception, during those 2 years, when Mr. Hoover was still in the White House, there never was an investigation of his activities by that committee, because nobody brought facts before the committee that justified an investigation.

Mr. GIFFORD. Did not the gentleman say, "when they laid this thing on the table"? He is the man who lays everything on the table.

Mr. COCHRAN. Only once in a while, when I think I have something in hand to back it up.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, \$350,000.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of the Members to a statement of Mr. Graves, of the Treasury Department, appearing on page 279 of the hearings:

Mr. LUDLOW. If I understood Mr. Morgenthau correctly the other night, I think he said that the proceeds from these bonds now topped half a billion dollars per month.

Mr. GRAVES. It was about \$528,000,000 for December.

Mr. LUDLOW. That was the peak so far?

Mr. GRAVES. Yes, sir; that was the peak so far.

Mr. RICH. If you take the statement of January 1, you will be in the red about \$7,500,000,000—

I assume the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] meant the deficit from July 1 down to that date.

Mr. RICH. That is right.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] continued:

How will you finance the Government from now until June 30?

Mr. GRAVES. In the open market.

Mr. RICH. Through banks?

Mr. GRAVES. To the extent necessary to supplement revenues and the borrowings through Defense Savings bonds, we will go to the banks for it.

Mr. Chairman, I think the record will show that, about January 29, 1941, when the Secretary of the Treasury appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means requesting an increase in the debt limit on interest-bearing debts from approximately \$49,000,000,000 to \$65,000,-

000,000, the Treasury at that time asked for permission to issue certain types of defense bonds to the end that it would be unnecessary to go to the commercial banks for the purpose of finding a home for the new issues that were to be put out by the Treasury. I think you will find his testimony that day was to the effect that we should not place in the commercial banks any additional Defense bonds. I believe the record will also show that from time to time since that date the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System have repeatedly pointed out the dangers of our further placing in the portfolios of the commercial banks the new securities we must issue from time to time in order to finance the war operations.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury and his entire personnel, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, are falling down in their duties in not pointing out to the people of this country the tremendous inflationary forces we are developing in this country through our failure to buy more of these Defense bonds and to pay more taxes, thereby making it unnecessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the new issues to the commercial banks. It seems to me that during the next 18 to 24 months the Treasury will have to issue approximately \$90,000,000,000 of new securities in order to finance the war program, based upon the present concept of war operations.

As the indicator now points, we may have to place between \$30,000,000,000 and \$45,000,000,000 of these new issues, or, roughly, 50 percent, in the portfolios of the commercial banks, expanding demand deposits accordingly, thereby adding fuel to the fires of inflation which inflation the Price-Control Act is supposed to prevent.

I am surprised to see this direct admission on the part of Mr. Graves of the Treasury Department now boldly made to the effect that the Treasury intends to sell to the commercial banks, or, let us say, to the 12 Federal Reserve banks, and the members of the Federal Reserve Banking System which are primarily commercial banks, whatever is necessary to sell over and above what is contributed in the form of taxes and, what I believe to be the measly amount of defense bonds purchased, since the \$528,000,000 sold in December seems to be the peak we have reached in any one month. Considering the obligations we have assumed and the dangers we have invited, this monthly quantity purchased is to me, a contemptible small performance.

With the most staggering financing program ever faced by any Federal Treasury unusual developments will occur in the near future. This is February 3. The Congress is authorizing appropriations in single bills running as high as \$25,000,000,000. The Government will spend in the immediate months \$90,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000 to apply on cost of war. Wage and salary pay rolls are running about \$12,000,000,000 higher than a year ago. No definite tax proposal has yet been presented to Congress. A vast army of

high-priced market men is being brought together for purpose of inducing people to purchase defense bonds—but, public is not responding to this call in proportion to the need. The Treasury has, from time to time, spoken relative to a withholding tax applied in such a way as to absorb more or less of the earnings of industrial workers benefiting through wage and salary increases as a result of Government spending. But, this is an election year and such a tax approach is not palatable to the politicians. Accordingly, there is great hesitancy on the tax approach. At the same time the public occupies a difficult position in attempting to allocate a certain percentage of individual annual incomes to the purchase of defense bonds before knowing what the individual Federal tax liability is likely to be. We hear rumors of a withholding tax, a pay-roll tax, higher excess-profits taxes, less normal taxes, higher surtaxes, and a sales tax; and, about enforced savings to be invested in war bonds, together with taxes in the form of deferred wages to be paid in the post-war period, and a deferred rehabilitation reserve fund to be used in the post-war period and built up through forcing corporations to make the necessary contributions at the present time. Mr. Roosevelt's plans for the expenditure of one-half the annual income per annum on the war effort will, it is reasonable to assume, strain the Nation's industrial capacity to the utmost. Even if taxes are increased sharply the expenditures as now planned will rise more rapidly. We can safely assume that the maximum tax burden applied will provide no more than one-half of the total of Government outlay. So, it appears the Government must soon borrow from someone no less than \$2,000,000,000 monthly.

Excess reserves are declining; heavy withdrawals from the banks of currency continue; and this will contribute to further decline in the excess reserves. The direct interest-bearing debt of the Government is to be doubled. Beginning July 1, 1942, it appears the Treasury will have to dispose of approximately \$3,000,000,000 of securities monthly. Now, if the social-security contributions accommodate, let us say, three and one-half billion dollars per annum; and, let us say, sales of defense bonds reach \$12,000,000,000—who is to buy the remaining \$20,500,000,000? Apparently these will have to be sold to insurance companies and other corporate investors, including commercial banks and perhaps the Federal Reserve banks. Altogether we face a considerable problem. Under such circumstances, what real value can be attached to observations made by the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to the likelihood of no action being taken to tax now partially tax-exempt Government securities? The war will have to be financed, and bankers and others so directly interested should, as far as possible, comprehend the entire problem and draw their own conclusions as to what steps will be taken to meet the emergency when it arises.

If you will permit me to express a personal view, it is to this effect: This is an election year. Congress will be reluctant

to proceed too aggressively against the voters, and so will the entire administration. There is less political liability in taxing corporations as against individuals. There is less political liability in taxing State and municipal issues as against industrial pay rollees. There is less opposition to having the Federal Reserve System purchase obligations direct from the Treasury than in forcing citizens to purchase defense bonds. Finally, who, in terms of numbers, will oppose the taxing of presently partially tax-exempt Government bonds when the individuals must necessarily be burdened with brutal taxes? I say, Mr. Chairman, we can better afford to purchase a much greater amount of defense bonds and pay far greater taxes than to cram additional billions of dollars' worth of war bonds into the portfolios of the commercial banks and take the consequences hereafter.

(Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. I do this, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of getting some information with reference to a matter concerning which I have spoken several times on this floor in years gone by.

In every appropriation bill that comes to us and in many other bills we see provision for rather large sums for printing and binding. Judging by even the limited amount of the output of printing and binding that comes across the desk of a Member of Congress, it seems to me there is an opportunity for quite a bit of reduction in our nondefense spending by looking more carefully into unnecessary printing and binding, also in avoiding duplication in what is made available through the printing press.

May I inquire, if the figures are available, how much the Government is spending on an annual basis in the various departments and agencies for printing and binding? I do not know whether any member of the Committee on Appropriations can give this information, but I think it is something we might well look into. I believe a great deal of this printing and binding can very easily be eliminated without any detriment to the service or to the promotion of our national defense.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Every appropriation bill that comes before the House has in it an item for printing and binding. Every department of the Government is after all the money it can get for that particular purpose. There is a continuous fight in the Appropriations Committee to keep these amounts down. I do not know how you are going to keep them down unless you change a lot of laws and compel the Secretary to limit to the very minimum the amount you are going to grant them each year for printing and binding.

Mr. LANHAM. Attention has been called on this floor many times, by various Members, to useless publications that involve expense to the taxpayers of this

Nation, and I think the Appropriations Committee, if they are not able to give us the figures now, should make a computation of the annual sum we are putting into printing and binding and see if we cannot do a little nondefense saving along that line. The mere fact that the figures are not available as to how much we are spending annually in this respect indicates it is worthy of inquiry.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I cannot tell the gentleman how much is being spent for this purpose, but I did notice in the paper that the largest item of freight out of the city of Washington was waste paper.

Mr. LANHAM. I fancy the sum we expend annually is rather a staggering one.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman will find that the direct appropriations for this particular purpose would run easily to \$50,000,000, but the indirect appropriations would be way beyond that amount, being items which you could not cover. You will find a very large percentage of this propaganda that goes out is mimeographed or printed on Government-operated presses in the Departments, with some kind of multigraph machine or something of that sort, and it is absolutely impossible to trace the cost of those operations or the employees who operate them.

Mr. LANHAM. It seems to me the expenditure of a very small sum of money in an investigation of this matter, if the expenditures in the aggregate are so large, would certainly result in quite a saving in eliminating duplication and avoiding unnecessary printing and binding.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Not only should we save the money and reduce expenditures, but paper has become a strategic material, and we are going to have an enormous paper shortage in this country. This material is just being wasted by the carloads.

Mr. LANHAM. And, furthermore, we might find that some are employed in such printing who are not necessary and their removal would reduce the housing shortage in the District.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

I think there is a great deal of merit in what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] has had to say regarding Government waste in printing and binding, but I think it should be pointed out that if we should completely eliminate Government expenditures for printing and binding we would not be able to make appreciable cuts in the appropriations which are made. It is my impression that the total amount of Government money spent annually for printing and

binding in all the Government agencies does not exceed \$15,000,000. So, after all, while it is a vitally important factor, it is not one of the major expenditures of the Government.

New, in regard to this particular bill which carries an appropriation for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, we must remember that millions of additional forms are being required at this time on account of the change in our revenue laws, and it might be well to point out that in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, which is carried in this bill, innumerable bonds and other Government securities are being printed at this time, all of which are required. The committee has done what it could to seek to eliminate useless printing and binding, and I am compelled to say that a lot of it is useless, and I would like to join with the gentleman in doing everything possible along the line suggested by the gentleman.

Mr. LANHAM. I thank my colleague. I may say that I was not directing my criticism to any particular item in this bill. I know there are agencies of the Government that necessarily require a great deal of printing, but there are a great many publications that come across our desks that are absolutely useless and futile, and we do not see half of them, I am sure.

Mr. MAHON. Yes, I am sure that is correct, but I doubt if printing and binding is more important to any agency than the Post Office and the Treasury Department, and probably there would be a greater likelihood of cutting that figure in other departments. I think we ought to make every effort to cut wherever we can. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] has previously pointed out the wasteful practices of the Government in printing and binding and he is to be commended for again raising this important subject.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, a week or two ago I had occasion to make some observations on the expenditure for printing and binding. The matter came to my attention because I had been observing in the newspapers that the school children of Washington and other localities in the country and the Boy Scouts have been collecting waste paper to supplement a school fund out of which they might stage an entertainment, or buy a flag, or add a few books to their library. From their frugality and diligence we might well take a lesson. It was stimulating enough, at least, for me to assemble some figures, and I discovered, after getting some figures—and I direct this particularly to my friend from Texas—that the use of paper for the calendar year 1941 will probably exceed 203,000,000 pounds. This includes the overrun, it includes the purchases of the Government Printing Office, and the cut sheets that are used for multigraphing and mimeographing, and other purposes, in the executive agencies of the Government. That means that there will flow between the departments and out of Washington 100,000 tons of paper in the course of a single fiscal year. When you talk about paper being a critical material, indeed we may, as charity, begin at home,

and clean our own skirts a little bit in the matter of wasting paper. Obviously there are forms, statements, reports that are absolutely necessary in the functioning of agencies of government, but I doubt very much whether all these ornamental, highly colored publications and reports and specialties and novelties on gloss paper and otherwise are entirely justified.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. MAHON. I wonder if the gentleman has any information as to the proportion of this paper going out of Washington, that is, on Government business of one kind and another, and how that is as compared with other cities in sending out vast volumes of printed material, like catalogs, newspapers, and so forth.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have no comparative figures, but the 203,000,000 pounds I refer to are the purchases of Government paper, and that means over 100,000 tons. Surely somewhere along the line we ought to be able to economize. Two or 3 years ago I discovered a little item in the report of the Government Printer, that the last copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 3 years ago, after the session had come to a conclusion, required 38 tons of paper. Surely in our extensions of remarks we might be a little more circumspect, and see that everything is not put into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and in similar fashion, the agencies of Government that are promiscuously sending out circulars, brochures, pamphlets, dodgers, and everything else could suppress some of that information and space it so that there would be a generous saving of paper.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman, as other Members of Congress, has recently been furnished 400 copies of the agricultural yearbook, weighing approximately 5 pounds per book, meaning that each Member of Congress gets a ton of paper, to say nothing of the printing and the high-grade paper at that, to distribute promiscuously about the respective districts. Does the gentleman not think that in the interest of economy, with this Nation now at war, we could dispense with the future publication of that big book, at least for the duration?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Certainly there are some things with which we could dispense for the time being. I went to the trouble in the consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill to total the discoverable printing and paper items, and as I remember it now, it was in excess of \$1,100,000, and for the Department of Agriculture it will run well over \$1,000,000 in a single year. That may give some basis for an estimate of what the expenditure is in the purchase of paper, and that does not include the employees and specialists who decorate that paper with the English language to make it palatable.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. Following up the suggestion of the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Illinois, I doubt that any Member of this House can or should read more than 10 percent of the Government publications that come across his desk.

Mr. DIRKSEN. No. I think it develops a bad reading habit. We become what in literary parlance is known as skimmers. How can you do otherwise, unless you chuck everything into the wastebasket? Otherwise you must skim the headlines so that you may not miss something that is worth while before throwing it into the wastebasket.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the amount of paper purchased amounted to 203,000,000 pounds?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Two hundred and three million pounds is the estimate for the current year.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. I think the gentleman's arithmetical computation is wrong if he thinks that will amount to 100,000 tons.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The computation is correct. It is more than 100,000 tons. At least 203,000,000 pounds of paper, and that figure I got from Mr. Wold, who is an authority.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

CREATED MONEY TO PAY COST OF WAR

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] brought to our attention a very interesting question, that is, the extent that the Government expects to go in this emergency in having the private commercial banks create money for the purpose of paying the cost of the war.

BANKS CREATE MONEY

No informed person can dispute the fact that commercial banks, that accept deposits, when they buy Government bonds, create out of thin air the money with which to buy those bonds. No informed person will dispute that fact. Everyone who has ever studied the question admits it and acknowledges it.

IF MONEY TO BE CREATED, GOVERNMENT SHOULD CREATE IT WITHOUT INTEREST

So the point is, if money is to be created for the purpose of paying the cost of this war, should the people and the taxpayers and the Government pay private commercial banks to create the Government's own money, when that privilege is exclusively the Government's under the Constitution of the United States, and the duty rests upon the Congress to see that it is complied with?

BILL PROPOSED TO STOP SOME INTEREST PAYMENTS

May I humbly invite your attention to a discussion of that subject which is in the RECORD of February 2, 1942, which came out this morning, on page A358? It contains a discussion of a bill which I introduced some time ago providing for the Federal Reserve banks to advance the money on Government non-interest-

bearing bonds for the purpose of paying the cost of this war. Every person who has given this question thought, I believe, will say that this national debt, at the end of the emergency, if it continues as long as we expect it to continue, will certainly be around \$150,000,000,000, including our present debt, if not more than that. If we pay 4 percent interest on that enormous debt, as many prominent people in official positions are advocating today, that means \$6,000,000,000 a year interest, and it will be impossible for the people to pay that much interest and the running expenses of this Government; which will mean that the people of this Nation will be in perpetual bondage or there will be repudiation of the national debt.

**MAKE PAYMENTS ON PRINCIPAL OF BONDS
INSTEAD OF ON THE INTEREST**

Now, there is a way to escape that situation, and an orthodox way to escape it, by paying a certain amount each year on the principal of the bonds, instead of paying it as interest. The proposal that has been brought forward is that if the Government needs a billion dollars in money, the Government, through the Secretary of the Treasury, issues a billion dollars of non-interest-bearing notes, and distributes those notes among the 12 Federal Reserve banks in proportion of their resources, of course, and receives credit for the United States Treasury to the amount of \$1,000,000,000. Then every year instead of paying 4-percent or 3-percent interest, as we are doing today, pay 3 percent on the face of the bonds, on the principal. In that way you will reduce the bonds every year, and the inflation becomes less severe, every year less inflationary, and in 33½ years the entire public debt will be liquidated. If you do not do that and pay 3-percent interest—and we will never be able to pay more than just the interest—at the end of 33½ years we will still owe the billion dollars, just like at the end of 33½ years we will still owe the \$150,000,000,000—perpetual bondage for the people.

**USE GOVERNMENT CREDIT INSTEAD OF FARMING
IT OUT TO BANKS FREE**

In order to do what I suggest you will use the credit of the Nation instead of farming it out absolutely free to the private commercial banks of this country. If you desire to use the \$23,000,000,000 in gold that we have that is now idle and unused as backing for those bonds, you can do that.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. May I suggest to you that if the Government issues non-interest-bearing bonds and places them with the Federal Reserve banks, as has been suggested, the backing behind those bonds will be exactly the same as if the Government had issued a billion dollars of 3-percent bonds and placed them with the 12 Federal Reserve banks.

If there is any person within the sound of my voice who can say that the secu-

rity will be less, I will yield to him now for that purpose. But no one can say it. There is exactly the same security behind each.

So why should this Congress sit idly by and place our people in perpetual bondage just because some person might say that the best way to get money is to have it created by the commercial banks and pay them an interest rate for its creation?

PEOPLE WILL EVENTUALLY BLAME US

May I suggest to you that the people of this country one of these days will blame you. They will blame me. They will blame the entire Congress and the administration for sitting idly by and letting these 50-year bonds, providing for 2 and 3 percent interest and more be issued and sold to the American people.

I am in favor of selling defense bonds to individuals and corporations that do not create the money with which to buy them. I favor that very much, because it has a tendency to retard or cut down or stop inflation. But I am very much opposed to the sale of interest-bearing bonds to money-creating corporations. To date the commercial banks have done an excellent job. I am not trying to destroy commercial banks. They are very necessary and highly desirable institutions. The stockholders of all the banks in the Nation have invested \$8,000,000,000 only. That is all they would lose if every bank were to close its doors. Upon that investment they have already loaned the Government \$21,000,000,000, upon which they are receiving interest annually. In addition to that, they have made loans and investments aggregating about \$10 to every \$1 that they have.

I am not objecting to that, let them do it, it is in the interest of the country, especially certain sections of the country, at times to have a bank expansion; but why permit them to lend 20-to-1, or 30-to-1, or 40-to-1, or 50-to-1 when the loan is made upon the credit of this Nation? I express the hope that this Congress will stop the use of our Government's credit free and the forcing of this Government to pay an annual tribute of billions of dollars upon this war debt and place our people in perpetual bondage.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, we have a long bill to complete this afternoon, and progress thus far has been discouragingly slow. We have been very liberal in debate, much of which has not pertained to the bill. I wonder if we could make a little more rapid progress from now on? I do not want to shut anyone off, I do not want to object, but I would appreciate a little cooperation in trying to expedite matters.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, the matter of printing cost which was touched on a

short while ago is very important, something that costs us a great many millions of dollars. During my membership on the Committee on Printing I have been zealous in trying to do a good job, trying to cut down on the amount of printing and trying to save money on this item. My purpose in rising at this time is to call the attention of the Members to how each one of these bills carries items for printing for the various departments. Take the pending bill: On page 5 you will see an item of printing and binding for the Secretary, \$26,600. On page 7 is an item of printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, \$28,000, and another item on the same page for printing and binding for the Division of Disbursement, \$53,900.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. RICH. I should like to complete this statement first, then I will yield; I shall have plenty of time.

On page 10 is an item for printing and binding for the Bureau of the Public Debt, \$12,000. On page 11, printing and binding for the Office of the Treasurer, \$22,000. On page 14, printing and binding for the Bureau of Customs, \$61,000. Page 14, printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$25,000. Page 21, printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, \$5,000. Page 23, printing and binding for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, \$5,500. Page 23, printing and binding for the Secret Service Division, \$4,000. Page 25, printing and binding for the Bureau of the Mint, \$6,300. Page 31, printing and binding for the Procurement Division, \$161,500. Page 33, printing and binding for the Post Office Department, \$1,080,000.

This totals over \$1,500,000. This is but one of the annual appropriation bills. You will find in all the appropriation bills items asking large amounts for printing and binding. The Appropriations Committee are at the mercy of these departments, because they just hound and hound us; and nobody tries to cut them down more than the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL]. He is always trying to cut these items down. But we want to impress upon you the fact that the Appropriations Committee is bound by the laws you pass building up these various bureaus and departments which need printing and binding in order to function.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. I just wanted to say that I have always been sympathetic with the efforts of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] toward economy. At the same time, however, we want to be just with reference to the bureaus, and there is more than appears on the surface in these items. The printing here provided for is not for the dissemination of propaganda but for necessary printing to enable the departments to function, the printing of the necessary forms for the work of the bureaus. Take, for instance, the Bureau of Internal Revenue and consider the tremendous amount used to pay for the forms they send out in the collection of taxes—forms which

you get and every other citizen gets. The Bureau is constantly working to reduce the cost of this printing. Then there is the Bureau of Customs, the Bureau of Accounts. All of them without exception use this printing item for the procurement of necessary forms and other matter that must go out to their offices and to the public. As to propaganda, yes, let us stop it; but in order to be fair to the bureaus, let us know how much of this is really necessary for forms without which they could not carry on the business of the bureau.

Mr. RICH. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky. He is right. As I said before, he is most zealous in his effort to cut down unnecessary expenses; but there are still certain cuts that could be made in these printing and binding items that would make a saving.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$25,000.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Last night we listened to Eddie Flynn on the radio. There must have been something the matter with him for he wants to deny the right of free speech, of a free press, to the Republicans. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] spoke today, and if I understood him correctly he made the statement that he thought Flynn must have gone to a cocktail party and was one of the first to get there. If my ears did not deceive me, down went the Speaker's gavel, although I do not know how the Speaker got the floor, and the Speaker made the remark that Mr. Flynn does not drink. Now, that is all right. Nobody cares whether he does or he does not drink, but if he had not been drinking, and I assume he had not been, something must have been wrong with his head from some other cause, because in this land where we have the four freedoms the head of the National Democratic Organization should not get up and because the Republican Party has hired a publicity man state that the Republican Party is more interested in the preservation of the party than it is in winning the war. Surely there is something wrong with a man who makes such a statement.

[Here the gavel fell.]

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by act of October 10, 1940 (Public, No. 839), and regulations pro-

mulgated thereunder; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not to exceed 42), exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding (not to exceed \$931,850); and the procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed \$468,000), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, periodicals and newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary, \$80,908,940, of which amount not to exceed \$10,834,002 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 16, line 6, after "necessary", strike out "\$80,908,940" and insert "\$79,408,940."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to reduce the increase in the appropriation for the Bureau of Internal Revenue by \$1,500,000. The increase in this bill over last year's appropriation is \$8,579,865.

My experience with this Bureau is that their appropriation has gone up better than 50 percent in the last few years. My experience is that they have taken in employees faster than they have been able to train them so they can be efficient. If we give them as much money as we do, and do not put the brakes on, we shall have an octopus instead of a service organization. I am hopeful that we may reduce this appropriation a little and see if we cannot keep them from putting on so many persons that they are not able to keep them in order and keep them trained properly.

I am painfully aware of the necessity of trying to do something to keep the different Government departments from expanding so rapidly in these times. They come in with a story of what they have had and with a great big story of what they are going to have to do, and they get increases where they put on the pressure like that which are altogether beyond what is necessary.

The reduction I propose is so small in proportion to the amount of the increase, less than 20 percent of the proposed increase, that it will not be as effectual as I should like it to be, but it will be an invitation to them to see that they do not take on so many untrained and useless employees.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think all of us who were privileged to hear the testimony before our subcommittee were greatly impressed by the enormous load that is now placed on the Bureau of Internal Revenue and that will be on the Bureau of Internal Revenue under the new tax law. Further, this burden will be further augmented by prospective tax legislation, which is certain to be enacted soon. I think we were convinced that the appropriation we have allowed will be very inadequate in the last analysis to cover all the necessary expenditure.

I call attention to the fact that the tax law of 1941, which is just becoming effective and which is expected to bring \$3,500,000,000 annually into the Treasury, will increase by 6,108,000 the number of income-tax returns and will bring 5,500,000 more taxpayers into the picture—persons who never before have paid taxes.

The load on the Bureau is enormous, and it is increasing. As I said before, the amount we have allowed will in all probability be far short of meeting the actual requirements for the fiscal year 1943, in view of the prospect that there is other tax legislation in the offing. I think it would be a great mistake to reduce the amount we have allowed, because I believe every dollar of it will be needed. I hope and trust the amendment will not be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 33, noes 34.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscellaneous items for general use of the Treasury Department, the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$161,500, together with not to exceed \$4,000 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury Department.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 31, after line 10, add a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 2. No part of any money appropriated in this title shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee who engages in, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee to engage in, the carrying out of section 3 of the act approved June 19, 1934, known as the Silver Purchase Act of 1934."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I can assure my good friend from Indiana that the amendment is in order, but it is quite all right for him to reserve the point.

Mr. Chairman, this probably represents my sixth attempt in as many years to nullify if possible the program under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. I find real gratification in the fact that today I stand in the corner not only of the

Secretary of the Treasury but of the 200 leading economists of the United States, who have referred to the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 as the greatest folly of the last generation. In that advised opinion I entirely concur.

We have been at it for 7 years. The Secretary of the Treasury has no option in the matter. By virtue of that statute he is under a mandate, directed by the Congress, to continue to purchase silver bullion until either the price goes to \$1.29 an ounce or until the ratio of silver to gold in our monetary system is as 1 to 3.

We have been buying silver for 7 years. We have purchased thus far 2,477,000,000 ounces. Think of it, nearly 2,500,000,000 ounces of silver. For that silver we paid one and one-third billion dollars.

We are still 9 percent from the goal. The ratio shall be as 25 to 75 percent. Notwithstanding all these purchases, the Secretary's own testimony in these hearings shows that we have only 16 percent of silver in relation to the gold. The reason we are like that bird in Africa that walks backward, and the longer it walks the farther it gets from its goal, is that the gold-purchase program continues, so that as we continue to purchase gold we get further away from the goal of 25 percent of silver.

We have 18½ ounces of silver for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Someone should introduce a bill to cast all of this silver in the form of fine, initialed teaspoons and deliver to every man, woman, and child in the United States four dozen teaspoons. This would be no more stupid than what we are doing today. That is why the Secretary of the Treasury, on page 404 of these hearings, stated:

So far as I am concerned, I will be glad to see Congress strike all the silver legislation from the books.

We have subsidized a handful of silver producers to the extent of \$600,000,000, and to show you how dangerous this thing is, the number of silver certificates in our currency system has increased from \$401,000,000 in 1934 to \$1,713,000,000 in 1941.

With the Treasury against it, with every thinking economist in the field of finance against it, we still persist in this folly. There is only one way to get action on it, and that is a delimiting amendment that will stop those who are engaged in this business down in the Treasury Department from getting any pay if they undertake to buy or direct the purchase of silver under section 3 of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

Are we going to continue with the greatest folly of the generation which is inflating the currency and piling up a huge hoard of worthless silver which will contain many a headache, not only in the near future but when the post-war readjustment comes? Every man in this Congress today should stand up and vote to nullify what the Secretary of the Treasury says ought to be stricken from the books. His language at page 404 is, "I would be glad to see Congress strike it from the books." Let us enhance and augment the gladness of the man who conducts the finances of the country today. Let us stand up as a Congress and

nullify this specious and fallacious piece of legislation. Had the one and one-third billion dollars which we have invested in useless silver been invested in copper, which is so badly needed today in our defense and war preparations, it would have purchased 4,000,000 tons of such copper. While that is today a futile wish, we at least need not persist in this folly, and the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I have read the amendment, Mr. Chairman, and I am convinced it is not subject to a point of order, and I therefore withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I simply want to say that personally I have a great deal of sympathy with the objective which my friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] seeks to accomplish. I think the Silver Purchase Act is an indefensible subsidy. If he would introduce a bill and let it take the regular legislative course, I would talk turkey with him on it because I really have strong convictions on the same side that the gentleman is on with respect to this proposition, but this is altogether an improper way of getting at the matter. This is a question that involves a great national policy, and it is contrary to good practice to undertake to nullify an existing law of such vast importance by a provision in an appropriation bill. It would set a bad precedent that might come home to haunt us many times.

I ask the Committee to vote down the amendment and at the same time I suggest to the gentleman from Illinois, for whom I have the warmest admiration, that he approach his objective in a different way and in the right direction, by submitting the matter to the appropriate legislative committee so that it may take the regular course as it should and secure the sanction of a legislative committee after hearings and after due consideration of the entire matter. I think this is the right course to pursue and I hope the Committee will adopt this attitude and vote down the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Ludlow) there were—ayes 38, noes 34.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. Ludlow and Mr. DIRKSEN.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 53, noes 55.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation,

issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C. 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotypes plates and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping purposes, and for the purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriting machines, envelope-opening machines, and computing machines, numbering machines, time recorders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices (not more than three-fourths of the funds herein appropriated for the purchase of twine shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from materials or commodities produced outside the United States; for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$63,800 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same, including not to exceed \$35,000 for salaries of 13 traveling mechanicians, and for traveling expenses, \$3,700,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 percent thereof added.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, to ask a question in regard to an item on page 44, as follows:

for wrapping twine and tying devices (not more than three-fourths of the funds herein appropriated for the purchase of twine shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from materials or commodities produced outside the United States);

I understand that is the same provision that was in the bill last year?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes. It has been carried for several years.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, that is all. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the

repair of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States official mail and messenger service, \$16,262,900: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding 10 years: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General, during the fiscal year 1943 may purchase and maintain from the appropriation "Vehicle service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FORAND: Page 47, line 16, after the colon, insert "*Provided further*, That the classification of substitute driver-mechanic created by the Reclassification Act of 1925 shall be adhered to and that no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of substitute driver-mechanics at a rate of pay other than the rate of 65 cents per hour."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman to withhold his point of order.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I understand the gentleman from Rhode Island concedes the point of order. I withhold the point of order for 5 minutes.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, I realize that the amendment I am offering is subject to the point of order, and I appreciate the courtesy of the gentleman from Indiana in permitting me to speak for a few moments. My reason for offering the amendment is because of an injustice which has been done over a period of years, since 1930, to driver-mechanics in the Post Office service. These driver-mechanics were in the Classification Act of 1925 given a separate and official classification, but in 1930 the Post Office Department and the Civil Service Commission entered into an agreement which ignored the law completely, and had the effect of changing the classification of driver-mechanics to garagemen-drivers, by eliminating examinations for the higher grade, which meant that these men would be paid 55 cents an hour instead of 65 cents an hour. During the last session of Congress the House passed H. R. 2077, which sought to remedy that situation, but another body shelved the bill and no action was taken upon it, excepting that the Post Office Department and the Civil Service Commission again got together

and reached an agreement whereby when substitute garagemen-drivers are used as driver-mechanics, they would receive 65 cents an hour during the period actually assigned to that job.

I invite the attention of Members of the House, because I do not care to take up too much time on the floor, to the statement in the hearings at page 336 of Mr. Paul M. Castiglioni, the legislative representative, National Federation Association of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees. There they will see this case set out in toto, and I am sure they will be sympathetic if further legislation is brought to the floor on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Indiana insist upon the point of order?

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I understand the gentleman from Rhode Island concedes the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

This title may be cited as the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, within the last hour 3 aged veterans from the Soldiers' Home in Washington have furnished me a petition containing three and one-half pages of typewritten matter from occupants of the United States Soldiers' Home, now having some 1,400 members. They furnished me a petition signed by more than 900 of the occupants of the home and ask that I present to the Congress this, their petition.

It is my information that this property was acquired by the United States Government as a soldiers' home about 90 years ago. It is now proposed by some groups of people in Washington that they take over this property for the purpose of converting it into a housing project under the emergency of national defense—another one of the many things that is being cloaked in the robes of national defense interests in order to do something that ought not be done.

It is my information that the title to this property contains a bar against that kind of procedure; that it contains a restrictive clause which provided that this should not be done. I am not asserting this as a fact, but that is my information from these gentlemen. That provision provides that if and when the property is converted to any other use than the use for which it was intended—that is, a home for disabled soldiers—the title shall revert to the heirs or the estate of the donor or grantor, as the case may have been. Of course, that is a complete statutory bar to taking it except with that condition.

I simply present this petition on behalf of those old soldiers, with the hope that the Members of the House will read it, and if and when there is a proposal in the Appropriations Committee or the

House Military Affairs Committee, or any other committee of Congress that due notice will be taken of the right of these dependent defenders of our country.

I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include this petition therewith.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The petition referred to is as follows:

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1942.

To the Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned, members of the United States Soldiers' Home, respectfully request your interest and protection in behalf of the thousands of veterans throughout the United States who are now entitled to the benefits of this home.

1. This home was established by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1851. By this act the Congress retained under its own jurisdiction the trusteeship for the old, infirm, and disabled soldiers of the Regular Army. The Regular Army veterans, therefore, have no one to look to for protection save the Congress and, in the 91 years of the existence of this home, they have never petitioned in vain. We know that we shall not be denied your protection now. For now we are under attack. Commercial interests are trying, under the guise of national defense, and civilian requirements, to get our property away from us and have proposed to send us "down the river" to land less desirable.

2. At this same time every effort is being made by the Park Commissioners to provide adequate parks and places of amusement for the residents of the District of Columbia. Now, what is this land but a public park? And it was the first such public park in the District of Columbia, maintained without one cent of cost to the taxpayer of either the District or the National Government. The entire cost of maintaining this home is paid by the enlisted man on the active list of the Regular Army. With the exception of the actual living quarters of the members in barracks and hospital, every bit of this land constitutes a public park of which there are all too few in the District. A glance at the record will show the following facilities of the reservation to be available to the public generally:

(a) Over 11 miles of surfaced roads within our gates open for traffic. We pay all costs of maintenance.

(b) Our gates are open 24 hours a day for public traffic, and over 99 percent of the traffic is by the public.

(c) Our grounds are extensively used as playgrounds for children, adults, their families and friends.

(d) In winter we provide sledding hills for children and adults with protection against harm by our own local police.

(e) At Easter we provide egg-rolling lawns for crowds even greater than can be accommodated at the White House because we have a greater expanse of lawn.

(f) Throughout the entire summer we have evening band concerts attended by a large number of residents of the District of Columbia and visiting tourists.

(g) Sightseeing busses have the home on their itineraries and, recognizing it as one of the beauty spots of the District of Columbia, bring a large number of tourists here. Those who appreciate the beauty of the grand panoramic view of the entire city of Washington and the magnificent forest of trees have no wish to see these destroyed to make room for concrete buildings or commercial activities.

(h) We have built and maintain baseball fields for the children of the surrounding community who use it freely, never realizing for a moment that this is not a public park. They think it is.

(1) Howard University is authorized to drill and train its Reserve Officers' Training Corps recruits on designated grounds.

(j) During the school year at least three grades from kindergarten through high school visit the home dairy and chicken farm weekly—frequently coming in busses accompanied by their teachers. College and university students and constituents of Members of Congress, particularly from rural districts, in the city on sightseeing tours visit and inspect the modern dairy and thoroughbred Holstein herd of cattle, both from interest and educational purposes.

We are very proud of the historic honor which has been bestowed upon this home in the past when the soldiers of the Regular Army here were given the privilege of entertaining, as a summer White House, three Presidents of the United States; namely, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Hayes.

3. We not only live in this community and have our large groups of friends here among the residential population, but as a group we contribute freely out of the meager compensation we receive to every charitable activity in Washington; in fact, we are among the first to be approached when the Red Cross, the Community Chest, the Mille of Dimes, and others need help.

4. It has been estimated that there are now at least 2,000,000 veterans living all over the United States, who by their personal contributions have established their eligibility for membership in this home and who have a paid-up interest in it, even though they do not find it convenient to come here until they get old or need hospitalization. There may be added to this many more veterans of the present terrible combat. For the boys now in service there is nothing too good, and it is our hope that we may keep this home for them also. It may be stated here that of the number of resident members in this home at the present time, over 500 served in the World War; it is our firm belief that the citizens of the United States did not look upon us as parasites 20 years ago, and our brothers in service at this time should not look forward to being called parasites 20 years hence.

5. This home is our pride, the pride of the soldiers of the Regular Army. It has taken the contributions of several millions of them to build and maintain it, and we speak for each and every one of them when we ask you, as our duly constituted trustees, to protect our interests and insure that this institution shall remain forever intact, to be passed on to future old, infirm, and disabled members of the Regular Army in the same splendid condition, or even better, than when we received it from our predecessors.

6. In conclusion, we wish to go on record and assure you that we have the utmost confidence in the officers of this home, and we ask that before Congress ever even considers any proposition to destroy the effectiveness of this home, or its property, that no action be taken until after the officers of this home, its board of commissioners, and, above all, its governor, Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, have been heard from. General Coleman will speak well for us and for the millions of other veterans who have established an eligibility for this home; we know that he will leave nothing undone in our behalf.

Very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN I. MOTLEY,
CHARLES M. ARMSTRONG,
HERMAN VEAN,

Committee, Representing Members,
United States Soldiers' Home,
Washington, D. C.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BOEHNE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 6511, directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NAVY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight in which to file a conference report on the bill H. R. 6460, the Navy Department appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6460) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "from time to time in whole or in part," and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 5, 10, 25, 26, and 27.

J. G. SCRUGHAM,
JOSEPH E. CASEY,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
ALBERT THOMAS,
J. W. DITTER,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

JOHN H. OVERTON,
CARTER GLASS,
ELMER THOMAS,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
DAVID I. WALSH,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6460) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, and 24: Make textual transpositions, or correct spelling or punctuation, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$958,979,-935 for "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1943," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$343,-979,935, as proposed by the House, the increase of \$615,000,000 being the subject of a supplemental estimate.

Amendment No. 8: Allows \$25 for an outfit of civilian clothing for men discharged other than honorably, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$20, as proposed by the House. This applies to the fiscal year 1943.

Amendment No. 16: Empowers the President to suspend any part of section 109, dealing with employment in the Canal Zone, as proposed by the Senate, instead of empowering him to suspend the entire section, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$661,000,-000 for "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$332,-000,000, as proposed by the House, the increase of \$329,000,000 being the subject of a supplemental estimate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$2,057,-574,000 for "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1942," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,161,274,000, as proposed by the House, the increase of \$896,300,000 being the subject of a supplemental estimate.

Amendment No. 19: Allows \$25 for an outfit of civilian clothing for men discharged other than honorably, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$20, as proposed by the House. This applies to the fiscal year 1942.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$4,408,-300,000 for "Aviation, Navy, 1942," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$232,300,000, as proposed by the House, the increase of \$4,176,-000,000 being the subject of a supplemental estimate.

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22, relating to "Increase and replacement of naval vessels," provides that the appropriations under the subheads "Construction and machinery" and "Armor, armament, and ammunition," shall remain available until expended, as proposed by the Senate.

Disagreements pursuant to clause 2, rule XX
Amendment No. 2, relating to the Naval Research Laboratory.

Amendment No. 5, relating to flight pay to officers above the rank of captain.

Amendment No. 10, relating to the appropriation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks."

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26, relating to launching expenses, naval vessels.

Amendment No. 27, relating to the transfer of defense articles to the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

J. G. SCRUGHAM,
JOSEPH E. CASEY,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
ALBERT THOMAS,
J. W. DITTER,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include an article by David Lawrence.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

WARTIME CENSORSHIP AND BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUTLER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most drastic adjustments businessmen must make in wartime is in the matter of news censorship.

We all appreciate the necessity for concealing troop movements and military operations from the enemy. This is accomplished today by a rigid and all-embracing censorship of press and radio, from Washington. The office of censorship, established last month, is conducting this work with a daily expanding force. Within 2 months, we are told, this agency will have a total of 10,000 men and women on its staff. It will censor all news and radio reports from Washington as well as all international mail, and all telephone conversations across the national boundaries.

The list of news material which may not be printed is a long one, and while this military news does not relate directly to the daily operations of business, it does nevertheless often influence decisions on business policies and programs. In a sense, therefore, businessmen must accustom themselves to operating with only such news as the Government sees fit to give them.

As to general policy in this matter of the news censorship, it may be summed up in the statement that when there is good news available it will be given to the public promptly. This, then, reverses the old maxim, and we must condition ourselves to the fact that sometimes no news may be bad news.

THE BUDGET AND NATIONAL DEBT

Perhaps the question uppermost in mind for the informed citizen today relates to the Federal Budget and the fiscal position of the Nation in the light of the enlarged war demands.

Two great facts stand out as we approach this problem. The first is that a Federal debt of \$110,000,000,000 is now anticipated by the end of the next fiscal year, on June 30, 1943.

The second fact to bear in mind in connection with Federal spending relates to the maximum productive capacity of our national plant and equipment. To

put it another way, there appears to be some solid ground for questioning whether the Government can spend as much on industrial production over the next 18 months as has been planned and outlined in recent official utterances and blueprints.

Modern mechanical warfare requires about 18 producers and distributors behind the lines for every active combatant. On this basis, an armed force of 7,000,000 men would require 126,000,000 men and women working behind the lines of battle. Our present employed labor force is about 55,000,000 men and women.

Neither can we neglect the fact that the demands made upon our American resources in this war are tremendously greater, in relation to our total productive capacity, than the demands made upon us in the first World War, 25 years ago.

Our official commitments abroad for food and military equipment and supplies now literally reach around the world—to the Netherland Indies, Australia, Malaya, China, India, Alaska, Hawaii, South America, England, Iceland, Russia, Ireland, and Africa.

It has escaped general public attention, for example, that Secretary of Agriculture Wickard testified in the last lend-lease hearings, in November, that our food program alone was based upon the assumption that the United States, under lend-lease, would feed approximately one-fourth of the total population of Great Britain, or roundly 10,000,000 people. Thus, aside from whatever assistance we may extend in other quarters, we have already, during the past year, seated 10,000,000 nonpaying guests at the American table, in addition to the 132,000,000 people already there. And during the last month the President has taken steps to send vast quantities of food to Russia.

This obviously calls for a considerable increase in American agricultural production, which, in turn, calls for a prompt increase in farm labor at a time when both the military draft and the defense industries are taking large numbers of young men from the farms—a basic problem confronting American agriculture, as well as all our food industries today.

Meanwhile, we have recent experience to guide us as to the general direction we are traveling in fiscal affairs. Federal revenues for the last 6 months of 1941 were about 35 percent higher than the same months of 1940. However, total Federal expenditures in the last half of 1941 were 125 percent higher than the corresponding months of the previous year.

During the first 8 years of the present administration, the average Federal expenditure was roughly \$2 for every \$1 of income. But during the last 6 months, expenditures have advanced to approximately \$3 for every \$1 of income. If we assume that the spending program will broaden as much in the next 6 months as in the last, we will soon be spending \$4 for every \$1 of revenue.

Another way to measure this problem is to look at the current Federal deficit. For the last 6 months of 1940 the aver-

age daily deficit of the Federal Government was, in round numbers, twelve and one-fourth million dollars. But for the last 6 months of 1941 the average daily deficit was \$40,150,000.

This means that it would require an additional tax load, over and above everything now in effect, of about \$1.30 per day for every family in the United States to put today's Federal spending on a pay-as-you-go basis. The impact of an additional tax load of \$40 per month for every family today is, of course, unthinkable. Yet that is the real measure of our Federal deficit at this time.

In this connection, the so-called Byrd committee recently pointed out that a billion dollars could be saved annually by cutting unnecessary nondefense expenditures. It is, therefore, urgent that Congress and the President immediately give serious consideration to these proposals in order that all possible savings be made in nondefense Government expenditures.

NEW TAXES

New taxes likewise present an acute problem for all business. After the new \$5,000,000,000 tax increase enacted last fall, there is now a demand from the President for additional revenues to the extent of \$7,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 a year. The Ways and Means Committee of the House will begin work on this new measure after the 1st of February, and the final bill will probably be enacted in March or April of this year, retroactive as to all income taxes to January 1, 1942.

Certain principles emerge in these discussions as of vital importance to business. The first is that American industry cannot carry the whole tax burden by itself. There is ground for question now whether, in the matter of corporate and individual income-tax rates, our Federal schedules have not already reached the point of diminishing returns. I feel that there is a growing disposition in Congress to seek new sources of revenue rather than merely to pile new rates on top of the present business taxes. There is likewise a growing conviction that business must be allowed to build up and maintain adequate operating reserves. Everyone recognizes that vast reserves will be required sometime to convert our industries back from a war basis to peacetime production. Unless such reserves are piled up out of present income, the period of conversion will find many industries without the funds needed to keep them going in the transition period back to nondefense operations. Such a situation would produce widespread unemployment and unnecessary suffering, not to mention the tribulations of bankruptcy and reorganization in tens of thousands of plants. Industrial reserves must, to some extent, be protected in new tax legislation.

There is a growing recognition that Congress must look to a general sales tax, or possibly a pay-roll tax, as one important source of new revenues. There is division of opinion as between the Federal Reserve authorities and the Treasury as to which of these measures would contribute most to checking inflation. My belief is that we should not



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No. 26

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, February 2, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Chaplain Merritt F. Williams, United States Navy, offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, strong to save, who hast formed all hearts to love Thee, we stand before Thee as Thy sons. We give Thee our thanks for Thy great goodness to us and to all men. Thou hast safely brought us to the beginning of a new day and hast blessed us above all that we deserve. As we take up the tasks of the day, we ask Thy never failing help. Our presence before Thee is our prayer. Thy knowledge of our need is the measure of our petition. Grant us to know and to do Thy will. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, February 3, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that on February 3, 1942, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 2028. An act to amend section 3 (a) of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes," approved June 2, 1939 (53 Stat. 800), so as to transfer the administration of the naval supply depot, Oakland, to the commandant, twelfth naval district; and S. 2139. An act to provide for performance of the duties of chiefs of bureau and the Judge Advocate General in the Navy Department, and the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 381. An act for the relief of Marcel M. Roman, Clara M. Roman, and Rodica E. Roman;

S. 806. An act for the relief of Carmella Ridgewell;

S. 1523. An act for the relief of the Portland Sportswear Manufacturing Co.;

S. 1654. An act for the relief of the Merchants Distilling Corporation;

S. 1771. An act for the relief of R. V. Thurston and Joseph Hardy, a partnership;

S. 1778. An act for the relief of Leslie Truax;

S. 1848. An act for the relief of Dr. Hugh G. Nicholson;

S. 1974. An act for the relief of Francis Howard Robinson; and

S. 2011. An act for the relief of Willard R. Centerwall, formerly superintendent and special disbursing agent at the Tongue River Indian Agency.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 314) for the relief of certain Basque aliens, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1945) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to acquire, operate, and regulate public off-street parking facilities, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5833) to extend the time during which orders and marketing agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, may be applicable to hops.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6460) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 2, 10, 25, and 26 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House

had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 5 and 27 and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

H. R. 1374. An act to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Rev. Julius Paal;

H. R. 1988. An act for the relief of Albert Barrett;

H. R. 2430. An act for the relief of John Huff;

H. R. 2980. An act for the relief of National Heating Co., Washington, D. C.;

H. R. 3295. An act for the relief of Kurt G. Stern;

H. R. 3469. An act for the relief of Maria Azucena Alvarez Canga;

H. R. 3610. An act for the relief of Minnie C. Sanders;

H. R. 4354. An act for the relief of D. H. Dantzier;

H. R. 4657. An act for the relief of Floyd F. Moritzky;

H. R. 4896. An act for the relief of David B. Byrne;

H. R. 5071. An act for the relief of Catharina Migliore and Anthony and Rose Migliore;

H. R. 5478. An act for the relief of Nell Mahoney;

H. R. 5539. An act for the relief of Umberto Danta Annibali;

H. R. 5572. An act to provide an additional sum for the payment of a claim under the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel and certain Federal civil employees for personal property lost or damaged as a result of the hurricane and flood at Parris Island, S. C., on August 11-12, 1940," approved April 23, 1941;

H. R. 5652. An act to relieve certain employees of the Veterans' Administration from financial liability for certain overpayments and allow such credit therefor as is necessary in the accounts of certain disbursing officers, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5857. An act for the relief of Roy F. Lassly, former acting chief disbursing clerk, Department of the Interior, and G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department;

H. R. 5865. An act for the relief of Builders Specialties Co.;

H. R. 5837. An act for the relief of Howard L. Miller;
 H. R. 5854. An act for the relief of Florence Chumley;
 H. R. 6145. An act for the relief of Mason C. Brunson;
 H. R. 6225. An act for the relief of certain individuals in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho;
 H. R. 6226. An act for the relief of B. H. Wilford;
 H. R. 6328. An act for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department;
 H. R. 6511. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 276. Joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to render financial aid to China, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 294. An act to authorize an appropriation for payment to the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of construction costs assessed against certain lands within such district acquired by the United States for the benefit of certain Indians in the State of New Mexico;

S. 828. An act to increase the period for which leases may be made of public lands granted to the State of Idaho for educational purposes by the act of July 3, 1890;

S. 1045. An act to increase the earnings of the United States Government Life Insurance fund and the National Service Life Insurance fund by expediting the investment of the moneys thereof, and for other purposes;

S. 1412. An act to amend the act of June 11, 1940 (Public, No. 590, 76th Cong., 3d sess.), providing for the relief of Indians who have paid taxes on allotted land;

S. 1889. An act authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement for highway purposes to the county of Macon, Ala., in a strip of land located at Veterans' Administration facility, Tuskegee, Ala.;

S. 2012. An act authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration facility, Togus, Maine, to the State of Maine, for road-widening purposes;

S. 2080. An act authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration facility, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Rutherford County, Tenn., for highway purposes;

S. 2112. An act authorizing overtime pay for certain employees of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics;

S. 2217. An act to authorize the attendance of personnel of the Army of the United States as students at educational institutions and other places;

H. R. 257. An act for the relief of Edna La Blanche Gillette;

H. R. 1903. An act for the relief of Reuben Owen;

H. R. 1914. An act for the relief of the Copel Coal Co.;

H. R. 2372. An act for the relief of Paul E. Cook;

H. R. 2376. An act for the relief of Ethel Ray Sowder;

H. R. 3118. An act for the relief of the State compensation insurance fund of California;

H. R. 3403. An act for the relief of Louis M. McDougal;

H. R. 4182. An act for the relief of Mollie S. McHaney;

H. R. 4436. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bertha M. Smith;

H. R. 5046. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Saunders;

H. R. 5085. An act for the relief of Esco Wood;

H. R. 5164. An act for the relief of Arthur W. Jorgenson, and the legal guardian of Robert R. Jorgenson, a minor;

H. R. 5291. An act for the relief of Helen Rauch and Max Rauch;

H. R. 5390. An act for the relief of G. T. Elliott, Inc.;

H. R. 5541. An act for the relief of Joseph Keeney;

H. R. 5701. An act for relief of the accounts of Lt. Col. Joseph M. Kelly, United States property and disbursing officer for Kentucky;

H. R. 5767. An act for the relief of A. Paul Johnson;

H. R. 5833. An act to extend the time during which orders and marketing agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, may be applicable to hops; and

H. R. 6356. An act to amend the act approved October 24, 1941, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide salvage facilities, and for other purposes" (Public Law No. 280, 77th Cong.), so as to remove the limitation on the sum authorized to be appropriated annually to effectuate the purposes of the act.

REFERENCE OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION—FINANCIAL AID TO CHINA

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that House Joint Resolution 276 be laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 276) to authorize the President of the United States to render financial aid to China, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the joint resolution be immediately referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which is now in session, and that it be transmitted at once, so that the committee may act upon it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the joint resolution will be so referred.

PUBLIC OFF-STREET PARKING FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1945) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to acquire, operate, and regulate public off-street parking facilities, and for other purposes, which was, on page 7, line 20, to strike out "1" and insert "3."

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to this bill. It merely corrects a typographical error in the bill regarding off-street parking in the District.

The motion was agreed to.

PRICES CHARGED TO RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS FOR GAS SERVICE (PTS. 3, 4, AND 5 OF S. DOC. NO. 122)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate three letters from the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting, in further response to Senate

Resolution 177 (77th Cong.), statements showing the prices charged to residential customers for gas service in all communities in the Middle Atlantic States, the South Atlantic States, and the East North Central States, and stating that similar responses for other geographic areas, as required by the resolution, will be forthcoming at an early date, which, with accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

PETITION AND MEMORIAL

A petition, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A telegram in the nature of a memorial from Mrs. Herbert R. Jackson, president of and on behalf of the Civic Club of Binghamton, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation granting annuity benefits to Members of Congress; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A petition of sundry citizens of Frederick County and the New Market Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in the State of Maryland, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—FEDERAL TAXATION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, Conn., which was submitted to me by the city clerk, Mr. Fred Schwarzkopf, on the subject of imposing a Federal tax on State and municipal bonds. I ask that the resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the United States Conference of Mayors has repeatedly and unanimously expressed its implacable opposition to Treasury attempts to impose a Federal tax on the income from State and municipal bonds; and

Whereas in this time of grave national crisis the fullest cooperation between the Federal and municipal governments of the United States is essential to the successful prosecution of our war effort; and

Whereas, despite this grave national emergency and the need for complete unity of purpose and goodwill between the separate branches of our Government, the Treasury Department persists in its disturbing efforts to impose a Federal tax upon the income from State and municipal bonds and thus needlessly resurrects this highly controversial domestic issue; and

Whereas a tax on future issues of State and municipal bonds would raise only the most negligible revenues at this time and yet would substantially increase the cost of municipal borrowing, which increased costs would have to be absorbed by additional burdens on taxpayers, already overburdened with added State and national taxes and increased costs of living due to the war emergency: Now, therefore, it is hereby

77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6511

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943,
7 namely:

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, \$265,655.

Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal control: For the payment of claims certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the provisions of section 204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the Act of January 7, 1941, covering reimbursement to carriers of deficits incurred during the period of control of railroads by the Government not to exceed \$600,000 of the unexpended balance of funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1942 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1943.

19 DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

20 Salaries: For personal services in the District of
21 Columbia, \$182,925.

22 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

23 Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal
24 services in the District of Columbia, \$145,925.

1 DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

2 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other per-
3 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$134,030.

4 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

5 Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services
6 in the District of Columbia, \$238,840.

7 MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY

8 DEPARTMENT

9 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office
10 of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Depart-
11 ment, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury
12 Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial
13 journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of refer-
14 ence and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, news-
15 papers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing
16 imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other neces-
17 sary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding
18 \$8,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of
19 actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person
20 whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time
21 invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference
22 and advisory purposes in furthering the work of the Depart-
23 ment; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service;
24 purchase and exchange of motortrucks, and maintenance

1 and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles
2 (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general
3 use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes
4 only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating
5 supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting,
6 heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures,
7 and equipment therefor; purchase, exchange, and repair of
8 typewriters and labor-saving machines and equipment and
9 supplies for same; floor covering and repairs thereto, furni-
10 ture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and
11 repairs thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; clean-
12 ing supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand
13 trucks, ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not
14 exceeding \$750; thermometers; lavatory equipment and
15 supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; labora-
16 tory supplies and equipment, removal of rubbish; postage;
17 including \$40,000 for stationery for the Treasury Depart-
18 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and field services
19 thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be other-
20 wise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and
21 index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, pack-
22 ing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping sta-
23 tionery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery
24 supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and
25 of such supplies shipped from Washington to field offices;
26 and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equip-

1 ment not otherwise provided for; \$290,000: *Provided*, That
2 the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of
3 the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, United States
4 Processing Tax Board of Review, Procurement Division,
5 and Division of Disbursement for the fiscal year 1943 are
6 hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise
7 properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of
8 section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the
9 contrary notwithstanding.

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
11 Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and
12 field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may
13 be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials
14 for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Depart-
15 ment, but not including work done at the New York
16 Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee
17 on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919
18 (44 U. S. C. 111), \$26,600.

19 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

20 Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of
21 Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the
22 District of Columbia, including the operating force of the
23 Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan
24 Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Build-
25 ing, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$373,904.

1 Salaries and expenses, guard force: For salaries and
 2 expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department build-
 3 ings in the District of Columbia, including the Bureau of
 4 Engraving and Printing, including not to exceed \$9,875
 5 for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, purchase
 6 (not to exceed two), exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and
 7 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and
 8 for the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous
 9 equipment, \$402,860: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$80,000
 10 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
 11 Engraving and Printing", may be transferred to this appro-
 12 priation to cover service rendered such Bureau in connection
 13 with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and other
 14 papers of value the cost of producing which is not covered
 15 and embraced in the direct appropriations for such Bureau:
 16 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may
 17 detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such force.

18

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

19 Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of
 20 Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and bind-
 21 ing) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract steno-
 22 graphic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed \$7,000),
 23 supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks,
 24 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel ex-
 25 penses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of

1 organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of
2 Accounts, \$479,603.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
4 Bureau of Accounts, \$28,000.

5 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For
6 personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field,
7 stationery, travel, rental of equipment, and all other neces-
8 sary miscellaneous and contingent expenses, \$1,783,413:
9 *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bu-
10 reau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appro-
11 priation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Di-
12 vision of Disbursement" from funds available for the Agricul-
13 tural Adjustment Administration, Federal Housing Admin-
14 istration, United States Housing Authority, Federal Surplus
15 Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Rail-
16 road Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commis-
17 sion, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Com-
18 modity Credit Corporation, the Surplus Marketing Adminis-
19 tration, the Farm Security Administration, and the National
20 Youth Administration, such sums as may be necessary to
21 cover the expense incurred in performing the function of dis-
22 bursement therefor.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Di-
24 vision of Disbursement, including the cost of transporta-

1 tion to field offices of printed and bound material and the
2 cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials,
3 \$53,900.

4 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent
5 expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the
6 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safe-
7 keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money,
8 transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the
9 United States, transportation of gold coin, gold bullion, and
10 gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and
11 branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the
12 Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners
13 detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand
14 at the several depositories, including national banks acting
15 as depositories under the requirements of section 3649 of
16 the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including exam-
17 inations of cash accounts at mints, \$300,000.

18 Recoinage of minor coins: To enable the Secretary of
19 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncur-
20 rent minor coins of the United States now in the Treasury
21 or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the
22 United States for the difference between the nominal or
23 face value of such coins and the amount the same will pro-
24 duce in new coins, \$15,000.

25 Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of

1 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
2 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treas-
3 ury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of
4 the United States for the difference between the nominal or
5 face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce
6 in new coins, \$350,000.

7 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
8 United States district judges in Alaska but not to exceed 10
9 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of in-
10 corporated towns in Alaska, to be expended for the relief of
11 persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through
12 nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$30,000.

13 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: To
14 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expendi-
15 tures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropria-
16 tion accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent
17 Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934,
18 and any other collections erroneously received and covered
19 which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation,
20 \$50,000.

21 Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary
22 of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character
23 formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished
24 under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal
25 Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the

1 funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt
2 account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose where-
3 abouts are unknown", \$15,000.

4 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses connected
6 with the administration of any public-debt issues and United
7 States paper-currency issues with which the Secretary of the
8 Treasury is charged, including the purchase of lawbooks,
9 directories, books of reference, pamphlets, periodicals, news-
10 papers, and stationery (not to exceed \$13,000) and the
11 maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled bus
12 or station wagon for use of the Destruction Committee, and
13 including the Commissioner of the Public Debt and other
14 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,600,000:
15 *Provided*, That the amount to be expended for personal
16 services in the District of Columbia shall not exceed
17 \$2,570,000.

18 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
19 Bureau of the Public Debt, \$12,000.

20 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-
21 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
22 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary
23 expenses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu
24 of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
25 Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when

1 actually on duty; in all, \$1,296,238: *Provided*, that in
2 order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive
3 paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the
4 Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award
5 for such paper for the fiscal year 1943 between the two
6 bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after
7 advertisement.

8 OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

9 Salaries: For Treasurer of the United States, Assistant
10 Treasurer, and for other personal services in the District of
11 Columbia, \$1,700,000.

12 Salaries (Reimbursable): For personal services in the
13 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
14 \$58,815, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

15 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
16 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$22,000.

17 With the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the
18 Budget, there may be transferred sums (not exceeding a total
19 of \$475,000) to the appropriations "Salaries, Office of Treas-
20 urer of the United States, 1943", "Contingent expenses,
21 Treasury Department, 1943", and "Printing and binding, Of-
22 fice of the Treasurer of the United States, 1943", from funds
23 available for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration,
24 Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Author-
25 ity, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction

1 Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks
 2 and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit
 3 Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop
 4 Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission
 5 (construction fund), Surplus Marketing Administration,
 6 Farm Security Administration, National Youth Administra-
 7 tion, Federal Housing Administration, United States Housing
 8 Authority, Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Ad-
 9 ministration, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corpora-
 10 tions and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Board,
 11 to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective
 12 activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling
 13 of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

14 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

15 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
 16 customs, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the
 17 customs revenue, and not to exceed \$100,000 for the secur-
 18 ing of evidence of violations of the customs laws; for expenses
 19 of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points
 20 where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed
 21 \$84,500 for allowances for living quarters, including heat,
 22 fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26,
 23 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any
 24 one person; not to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to news-
 25 papers; not to exceed \$85,000 for stationery; not to exceed

1 \$12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving
2 buildings, inspection stations, office quarters, including living
3 quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and
4 Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June
5 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68) ; and for the purchase (not to
6 exceed one hundred), exchange, maintenance, repair, and
7 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
8 when necessary for official use in field work ; \$21,385,855, of
9 which such amount as may be necessary shall be available
10 for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs
11 officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of
12 the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of
13 section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended
14 by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of
15 the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and
16 1451) : *Provided*, That the receipts from such parties in inter-
17 est for such overtime services shall be deposited as a refund
18 to the appropriation from which such overtime compensa-
19 tion is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section
20 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C.
21 1524) ; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of
22 any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air
23 or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the
24 provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms,
25 ammunition, and accessories, and \$583,403 shall be avail-

1 able for personal services in the District of Columbia ex-
 2 clusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to
 3 be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930:
 4 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
 5 pended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled pas-
 6 senger-carrying vehicles for use in the District of Columbia
 7 except two for use in connection with the work of the custom-
 8 house in Georgetown.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau
 10 of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices
 11 of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary pack-
 12 ing boxes and packing materials, \$61,000.

13 Refunds and drawbacks: For the refund or payment of
 14 customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of de-
 15 bentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as author-
 16 ized by law, \$19,000,000.

17 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

18 Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal
 19 services in the District of Columbia, \$249,895.

20 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 21 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$25,000.

22 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

23 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in
 24 connection with the assessment and collection of internal-
 25 revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue

1 laws, including the administration of such provisions of other
2 laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be adminis-
3 tered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of In-
4 ternal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed
5 by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts;
6 the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of
7 chemical analyses made by others than employees of the
8 United States and expenses incident to such chemists testify-
9 ing when necessary; transfer of household goods and effects
10 as provided by Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered
11 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder; telegraph
12 and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary ex-
13 penses incurred in making investigations in connection with
14 the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treas-
15 ury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of
16 seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses,
17 including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition
18 of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law
19 Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935
20 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and
21 repair of property acquired under such title III; for the pur-
22 chase (not to exceed forty-two), exchange, hire, main-
23 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-
24 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official
25 use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work;

1 printing and binding (not to exceed \$931,850) ; and the
2 procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed
3 \$468,000) , equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, labora-
4 tory supplies, periodicals and newspapers for the Alcohol Tax
5 Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such
6 other articles as may be necessary, \$80,908,940, of which
7 amount not to exceed \$10,834,002 may be expended for
8 personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That
9 not more than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated
10 herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal
11 Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of
12 violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same,
13 including payments for information and detection of such
14 violation.

15 Salaries and expenses for refunding processing and re-
16 lated taxes and administering title III, Revenue Act of 1936:
17 For salaries and expenses in connection with (1) the assess-
18 ment and collection of the tax on unjust enrichment imposed
19 by title III, Revenue Act of 1936, (2) the making of re-
20 funds and payments of processing and related taxes, as
21 authorized by titles IV and VII of the Revenue Act of 1936,
22 as amended, and (3) the refund of taxes collected under the
23 Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598) ,
24 the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat.
25 1275) , and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat.

782), as authorized by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the hiring of experts, stationery and office supplies, equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, lawbooks and books of reference, trade journals, stenographic reporting service, telegraph and telephone services, postage, freight, express, printing and binding, notarial fees, travel expenses, fees of expert witnesses, and fees and mileage of witnesses, which shall be the same as are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States and may be paid in advance upon certification of such officer as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, \$500,000, of which amount not to exceed \$457,380 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes: For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by

1 law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the
2 aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby con-
3 tinued available, during the fiscal year 1943, the unexpended
4 balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Depart-
5 ment for these purposes for the fiscal year 1942 by the
6 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942.

7 Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the
8 payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to
9 the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income
10 of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on busi-
11 ness done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal
12 income tax collected from such corporations on net income,
13 and the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to
14 general Territorial purposes, \$5,000.

15 Refunding internal-revenue collections: For refunding
16 internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including
17 the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment
18 of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal
19 Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)",
20 "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of March 30, 1928", and "Re-
21 payment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty",
22 \$59,000,000: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Con-
23 gress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically ar-
24 ranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as
25 required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776,

1 I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corpora-
 2 tions to whom such payments are made, together with the
 3 amount paid to each.

4 UNITED STATES PROCESSING TAX BOARD OF REVIEW

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of not
 6 to exceed seven members of the Board of Review estab-
 7 lished by section 906 of the Revenue Act of 1936 for review
 8 of the disallowance by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue
 9 of claims for refund of processing taxes filed under title VII,
 10 Revenue Act of 1936, as amended, including personal serv-
 11 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stationery
 12 and office supplies, equipment, furniture, mechanical devices,
 13 lawbooks and books of reference, press releases, trade jour-
 14 nals, periodicals and newspapers, contract reporting services,
 15 telegraph and telephone services, postage, freight, express,
 16 printing and binding, notarial fees, travel expenses, and such
 17 other miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or ap-
 18 proved by the Secretary of the Treasury for the work of this
 19 Board, \$106,320.

20 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce the Act
 22 of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1383-1391), as
 23 amended by the Revenue Act of 1918 (26 U. S. C. 1040-
 24 1064), the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as
 25 amended (21 U. S. C. 171-184), and the Marihuana Tax

1 Act of 1937 (26 U. S. C. 1399-1399q) ; pursuant to the Act
2 of March 3, 1927 (5 U. S. C. 281c), and the Act of June
3 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c), including the employment
4 of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists,
5 supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employ-
6 ees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District
7 of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the secur-
8 ing of information and evidence of violations of the Acts; the
9 costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees
10 of the United States; transfer of household goods and effects
11 as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Num-
12 bered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder; the
13 purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices,
14 books, stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other
15 expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices;
16 cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of
17 Narcotics in the seizure, storage, and disposition of property
18 under the internal-revenue laws when the same is disposed of
19 under section 3460, Revised Statutes (26 U. S. C. 1624) ;
20 purchase (not to exceed fifteen), exchange, hire, mainte-
21 nance, repair and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn
22 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use
23 in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all,
24 \$1,289,060, of which amount not to exceed \$192,285 may
25 be expended for personal services in the District of

1 Columbia: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury
2 may authorize the use by narcotic agents of motor vehicles
3 confiscated under the provisions of the Act of August 27,
4 1935 (27 U. S. C. 157), and the Act of August 9, 1939
5 (49 U. S. C., Supp. V, 781-788), and to pay the cost of
6 acquisition, maintenance, repair, and operation thereof:
7 *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be ex-
8 pended for the collection and dissemination of information
9 and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including
10 cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary
11 expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500
12 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
13 Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
14 \$10,000 may be expended for services or information looking
15 toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are
16 fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys ex-
17 pended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics
18 including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be
19 reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the
20 narcotic Acts current at the time of the deposit.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
22 Bureau of Narcotics, \$5,000.

23 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

24 For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of
25 repay work, during the fiscal year 1943, United States cur-

1 rency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders
2 and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December
3 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and
4 miscellaneous work, as follows:

5 Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant
6 Directors, and other personal services in the District of
7 Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at
8 per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be
9 fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the
10 rates usually paid for such work; for engravers' and printers'
11 materials and other materials, including distinctive and non-
12 distinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States
13 currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; for the pur-
14 chase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs
15 to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and for minor
16 alterations to buildings; directories, technical books and
17 periodicals, examples of engraving and printing, including
18 foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference; not
19 exceeding \$500; traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,000;
20 miscellaneous expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for
21 articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being
22 necessary for the protection of the person of employees; sta-
23 tionery (not to exceed \$4,000); for transfer to the Bureau
24 of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with
25 the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to

1 exceed \$15,000; and for the purchase and exchange of one
2 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and for the
3 maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-
4 carrying vehicles; \$10,327,168, to be expended under the
5 direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
7 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

8 During the fiscal year 1943 all proceeds derived from
9 work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
10 by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered
11 and embraced in the appropriation for such Bureau for such
12 fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as
13 miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4,
14 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to
15 the appropriation for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1943.

16 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

17 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other per-
18 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$70,793.

19 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
20 the Secret Service Division, \$4,000.

21 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries
22 and other expenses under the authority or with the approval
23 of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and
24 delivering into the custody of the United States marshal
25 or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended

1 dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counter-
2 feiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds,
3 national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve
4 bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United
5 States and of foreign governments (including endorsements
6 thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the
7 United States and of foreign governments, and persons com-
8 mitting other crimes against the laws of the United States
9 relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches
10 of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed
11 thirty-five), exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and op-
12 eration of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when
13 necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not
14 to exceed \$7,500); traveling expenses; transfer of household
15 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
16 and regulations promulgated thereunder; and for no other
17 purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other
18 duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection
19 of the person of the President and the members of his imme-
20 diate family and of the person chosen to be President of the
21 United States, \$1,075,470: *Provided*, That of the amount
22 herein appropriated not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended
23 in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the pur-
24 pose of securing information concerning violations of the laws

1 relating to the Treasury Department, and for services or
2 information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

3 White House Police: For one captain, two lieutenants,
4 four sergeants, and seventy-three privates, at rates of pay
5 provided by law; in all, \$195,900.

6 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
7 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
8 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous
9 supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in
10 his discretion may determine. \$6,500.

11 BUREAU OF THE MINT

12 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-
13 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay labo-
14 ratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery
15 (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins,
16 ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examina-
17 tion of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending
18 the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics
19 relative to the annual production and consumption of the
20 precious metals in the United States, \$137,710.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
22 Bureau of the Mint, \$6,300.

23 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation
24 of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between

1 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$15,000,
2 including compensation of temporary employees and other
3 necessary expenses incident thereto.

4 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For com-
5 pensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadel-
6 phia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver,
7 Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and
8 Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort
9 Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including
10 necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions
11 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase
12 Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and
13 regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and con-
14 tingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not
15 to exceed \$2,900), new machinery, and repairs, arms, and
16 ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and acces-
17 sories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance,
18 training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices,
19 maintenance, repair, and operation of two motorbusses
20 for use at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository, cases and
21 enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting
22 and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of
23 sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manu-
24 facture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses of the
25 annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000 for the

1 acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of speci-
2 men and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold
3 coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and
4 ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such
5 coins, pieces, and ores; \$3,694,960.

6 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

7 Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement
8 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
9 in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including
10 office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed
11 \$27,500), purchase and exchange of motortrucks and main-
12 tenance thereof, telegrams, telephone service, traveling ex-
13 penses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and
14 other expenses for carrying into effect regulations govern-
15 ing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the
16 Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of prop-
17 erty, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Colum-
18 bia and in the field (including not to exceed \$500 to settle
19 claims for damages caused to private property by motor
20 vehicles used by the Procurement Division), \$865,397:
21 *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized
22 and directed during the fiscal year 1943 to transfer to this
23 appropriation from any appropriations or funds available
24 to the several departments and establishments of the Gov-
25 ernment for the fiscal year 1943 such amounts as may be

1 approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
2 not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual
3 compensation of employees who may be transferred or
4 detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively, from
5 any such department or establishment, where the transfer
6 or detail of such employees is incident to a transfer of a
7 function or functions to that Division and (b) such amount
8 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine
9 to be necessary for expenses other than personal services
10 incident to the proper carrying out of functions so transferred:
11 *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal year
12 1943 to the general supply fund for materials, and sup-
13 plies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses
14 for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treas-
15 ury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared
16 by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department
17 and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants
18 to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Pro-
19 curement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director
20 of Procurement: *Provided further*, That advances received
21 pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and
22 establishments of the United States Government and the
23 government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year
24 1943 shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided*
25 *further*, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available

1 from the general supply fund during the fiscal year 1943
2 for personal services: *Provided further*, That per diem
3 employees engaged in work in connection with operations
4 of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by
5 the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates
6 for similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*
7 *further*, That the term "fuel" shall be held to include
8 "fuel oil": *Provided further*, That the requirements of sec-
9 tions 3711 and 3713 of the Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C.
10 109) relative to the weighing of coal and wood and the sep-
11 arate certificate as to the weight, measurement, or quantity
12 of coal and wood purchased shall not apply to purchases by
13 the Procurement Division at free-on-board destination outside
14 of the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the re-
15 conditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment,
16 for disposition or reissue to Government service, may be
17 made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor
18 to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and
19 crediting the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procure-
20 ment Division": *Provided further*, That all orders for print-
21 ing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of
22 work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing
23 and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under
24 existing law be procured by field offices under authorization
25 of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the

1 Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of
2 existing law.

3 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
4 and billing machines) in the Government service in the
5 District of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made
6 at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
7 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
8 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement
9 Division".

10 No part of any money appropriated by this or any
11 other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1943 for
12 the purchase of any standard typewriting machines (except
13 bookkeeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in
14 excess of the following for models with carriages which
15 will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit:
16 Ten inches (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches,
17 \$75; fourteen inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50;
18 eighteen inches, \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two
19 inches, \$95; twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches,
20 \$103.50; twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105;
21 thirty-two inches, \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting
22 machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum
23 prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which
24 will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit:

1 Ten inches, \$80; twelve inches, \$85; fourteen inches, \$90;
2 eighteen inches, \$95.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
4 Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscel-
5 laneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
6 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and
7 bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes
8 and packing materials, \$161,500, together with not to exceed
9 \$4,000 to be transferred from the general supply fund,
10 Treasury Department.

11 This title may be cited as the Treasury Department
12 Appropriation Act 1943.

13 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

14 The following sums are appropriated in conformity with
15 the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),
16 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
17 June 30, 1943, namely:

18 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON. DISTRICT OF
19 COLUMBIA

20 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-
22 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
23 the District of Columbia, \$231,989.

1 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

2 For personal services in the District of Columbia in
3 bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
4 exceed the following amounts, respectively:

5 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$25,000.

6 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
7 \$425,000.

8 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General.
9 \$610,000.

10 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
11 \$820,000.

12 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
13 \$487,630.

14 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
15 \$140,000.

16 Office of the chief inspector, \$262,550.

17 Office of the purchasing agent, \$49,950.

18 Bureau of Accounts, \$125,000.

19 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; stationery
21 and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding
22 devices, including purchase of free penalty envelopes; tele-
23 graph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and
24 repairs thereto; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair
25 of tools, electrical supplies, typewriters, adding machines, and

1 other labor-saving devices; purchase (including exchange) of
2 one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle at not to
3 exceed \$1,800, and for maintenance of motortrucks and of
4 two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used
5 only for official purposes (one for the Postmaster General
6 and one for the general use of the Department); streetcar
7 fares; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence
8 addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of
9 the Buenos Aires convention of the Universal Postal Union;
10 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, rail-
11 way guides, city directories, and books necessary to conduct
12 the business of the Department; newspapers, not exceeding
13 \$200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at
14 meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when
15 incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General,
16 not exceeding \$2,000; expenses of the purchasing agent and
17 of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while
18 traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding \$800;
19 and other expenses not otherwise provided for; \$93,932.

20 For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-
21 ment, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
22 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
23 elsewhere, \$1,080,000.

24 Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of
25 the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided,

1 shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore
 2 provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the
 3 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and neces-
 4 sary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office
 5 Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official
 6 business, may continue to be paid from the appropriations
 7 for the service in connection with which the travel is
 8 performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1943
 9 of the character heretofore used for such purposes shall be
 10 available therefor: *Provided further*, That appropriations
 11 hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment
 12 of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses
 13 in connection with the examination of estimates for appro-
 14 priations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu
 15 of actual expenses of subsistence.

16 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

17 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

18 Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant
 19 Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses
 20 in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and
 21 Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

22 Personal or property damage claims: To enable the
 23 Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring
 24 during the fiscal year 1943, or in prior fiscal years, to
 25 persons or property in accordance with the provisions

1 of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16,
2 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved
3 June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$50,000.

4 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
5 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and
6 assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount
7 ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal
8 year 1943, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or
9 other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negli-
10 gence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved
11 March 17, 1882, as amended, \$45,000.

12 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

13 Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors
14 in charge of divisions and seven hundred and thirty-five
15 inspectors, \$2,749,500.

16 Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling
17 expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-
18 office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector,
19 and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing
20 stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors
21 in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, ex-
22 hibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary
23 expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with
24 their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous
25 expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500

1 for technical and scientific books and other books of reference
2 needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service,
3 \$743,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$16,000 of this
4 sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General
5 to other departments and independent establishments for
6 chemical and other investigations.

7 Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of
8 two hundred and eight clerks at division headquarters and
9 one hundred and twenty-four clerks at other posts of duty
10 of post-office inspectors, \$780,370.

11 Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the
12 detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, rob-
13 bers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing
14 to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical,
15 chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite
16 or explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid
17 in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender
18 of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing
19 the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*, That
20 no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates
21 in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order
22 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further*, That
23 of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$20,000
24 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General,
25 for the purpose of securing information concerning violations

1 of the postal laws and for services and information looking
2 toward the apprehension of criminals.

3 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to post-
5 masters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
6 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
7 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
8 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth
9 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
10 to postmasters of the fourth class, \$51,750,000.

11 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-
12 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
13 offices, \$8,827,800.

14 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
15 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
16 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
17 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
18 messengers, laborers, and substitutes, \$229,900,000.

19 Clerks, contract stations: For compensation to clerks
20 in charge of contract stations, \$1,950,000.

21 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
22 fourth-class post offices, \$420,000.

23 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
24 offices, \$750,000.

25 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-

1 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services
2 \$8,450,000.

3 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:

4 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the op-
5 eration and protection of post offices of the first and second
6 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
7 not provided for in other appropriations, \$2,450,000.

8 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
9 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third
10 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
11 delivery, \$1,625,000.

12 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
13 \$11,960.

14 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
15 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, and cost of
16 transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and
17 from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar
18 or bus fare, \$1,700,000.

19 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
20 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
21 senger Service, \$162,500,000.

22 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
23 messengers, \$11,000,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Star-route service: For inland transportation by star
3 routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary
4 service to newly established offices, \$12,500,000.

5 Star-route service, Alaska: For inland transportation by
6 star routes in Alaska, \$180,000.

7 Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steam-
8 boat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat,
9 and way letters, \$1,650,000.

10 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For
11 inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail mes-
12 senger service, \$126,000,000: *Provided*, That separate ac-
13 counts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger
14 service: *Provided further*, That there may be expended from
15 this appropriation for personal services in the District of
16 Columbia not exceeding the sum of \$35,000 to carry out the
17 provisions of section 214 of the Act of February 28, 1925
18 (39 U. S. C. 826) (cost ascertainment).

19 Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintend-
20 ents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant
21 superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief
22 clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks
23 in charge of sections in the offices of division superintend-

1 ents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,
2 joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service,
3 \$60,530,175.

4 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel
5 allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway
6 postal clerks, \$3,375,000.

7 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual
8 and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant
9 general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant di-
10 vision superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks,
11 and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway
12 postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post
13 Office Department and away from their several designated
14 headquarters, \$57,500.

15 Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent,
16 light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses,
17 telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of
18 space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of
19 mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution can-
20 not, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be re-
21 quired of railroad companies without additional compensa-
22 tion, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary
23 to terminal railway post offices, \$430,000.

24 Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$200,000.

25 Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of for-

1 eign mails, except by aircraft, \$2,410,000: *Provided*, That
2 the Postmaster General is authorized to expend such sums
3 as may be necessary, not to exceed \$70,000, to cover the
4 cost to the United States for maintaining sea post service
5 on ocean steamships conveying the mails to and from the
6 United States.

7 Balances due foreign countries: For balances due foreign
8 countries, fiscal year 1943 and prior years, \$2,250,000.

9 Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited
10 indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in
11 accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipula-
12 tions, fiscal year 1943 and prior years, \$8,000.

13 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxil-
14 iary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick
15 leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and ferriage,
16 Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses
17 thereof, \$92,200,000, of which not less than \$200,000 shall
18 be available for extensions and new service.

19 Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of
20 foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the
21 transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washing-
22 ton, and Juneau, Alaska, via Ketchikan, Alaska, \$16,
23 055,979.

24 Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transpor-
25 tation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for

1 the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed
 2 \$54,540 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer
 3 points, travel expenses, and not to exceed \$72,285 for per-
 4 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$24,588,115.

5 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
 7 paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-
 8 delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, news-
 9 paper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and
 10 including not to exceed \$22,950 for pay of agent and
 11 assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and
 12 newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, \$5,450,000.

13 Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited
 14 indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic regis-
 15 tered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for
 16 failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, \$550,000.

17 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For
 18 payment of domestic money orders after one year from the
 19 last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$190,000.

20 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For sta-
 22 tionery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and
 23 registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the
 24 Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling
 25 devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidenc-

1 ing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reim-
2 bursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses
3 incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the
4 bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C.
5 760) ; for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including
6 the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts,
7 trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling ma-
8 chines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage
9 meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, direc-
10 tories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and
11 exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-
12 box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses
13 and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for post-
14 marking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotpe plates
15 and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type,
16 dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and
17 stamping purposes, and for the purchase, exchange, and re-
18 pair of typewriting machines, envelope-opening machines,
19 and computing machines, numbering machines, time re-
20 corders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or
21 built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights,
22 and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly
23 to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and
24 furniture for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the
25 purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of

1 arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of
2 the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and
3 publication of post-route maps and rural delivery maps or
4 blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduc-
5 tion; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post
6 offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the
7 fourth class having or to have rural delivery service, and for
8 letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and
9 technical works not to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping twine
10 and tying devices (not more than three-fourths of the funds
11 herein appropriated for the purchase of twine shall be ex-
12 pended in the purchase of twine manufactured from materials
13 or commodities produced outside the United States); for
14 expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hard-
15 ware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$63,800 for the
16 pay of employees in connection therewith in the District
17 of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of
18 canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling
19 apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-saving
20 devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and
21 miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of
22 same, including not to exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thir-
23 teen traveling mechanics, and for traveling expenses,
24 \$3,700,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may
25 authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural

1 delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10
2 per centum thereof added.

3 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
4 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and
5 other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
6 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,
7 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material,
8 machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and
9 repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as
10 may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the
11 expenses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equip-
12 ment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light,
13 power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance
14 of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the
15 equipment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance,
16 and protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and
17 equipment, \$1,650,000, of which not to exceed \$626,000
18 may be expended for personal services in the District of
19 Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the
20 Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum,
21 not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the
22 purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment
23 shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as
24 may be required by other executive departments; and for

1 service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii,
2 or other island possessions.

3 Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and
4 water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and
5 the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices,
6 \$10,130,000.

7 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of
8 not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire
9 of labor, communication service, electric power, and other
10 expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York
11 including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$540,628: *Provided*,
12 That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27,
13 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to
14 contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes
15 or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

16 Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not
17 exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor
18 and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail
19 in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*,
20 That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of
21 April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39
22 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneu-
23 matic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable
24 hereto.

25 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles;

1 the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, exchange, mainte-
2 nance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of
3 vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the
4 National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal
5 Government where repairs are made necessary because of
6 utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident
7 prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance,
8 mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as
9 may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service
10 for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and super-
11 vision of the mail, and United States official mail and messen-
12 ger service, \$16,262,900: *Provided*, That the Postmaster
13 General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply
14 a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of
15 Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual
16 rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*,
17 That the Postmaster General, during the fiscal year
18 1943 may purchase and maintain from the appropriation
19 "Vehicle service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be
20 required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided*
21 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
22 for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-
23 carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative
24 work of the Post Office Department in the District of
25 Columbia.

1 Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the trans-
2 portation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies
3 for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight,
4 express, or motor transportation, and other incidental ex-
5 penses, \$376,000.

6 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

7 Operating force: For personal services in connection
8 with the operation of public buildings, including the Wash-
9 ington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the
10 District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Depart-
11 ment, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment
12 and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for
13 the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent tele-
14 phone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serv-
15 ing in each case two or more governmental activities,
16 \$24,549,945: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of
17 compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess
18 of the rates current at the time and in the place where such
19 services are employed.

20 Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam,
21 gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power pur-
22 poses, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rub-
23 bish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels,
24 telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous
25 services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners,

1 tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of
2 completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, includ-
3 ing mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair
4 thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including
5 the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building
6 in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of
7 articles and supplies authorized herein, \$6,300,000: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be avail-
9 able for personal services except for work done by contract,
10 or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at
11 one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for
13 telephone service in public buildings under his administration
14 by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone
15 switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more
16 governmental activities, where he determines that joint
17 service is economical and in the interest of the Government,
18 and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service
19 from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the
20 bureaus and offices receiving the same.

21 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the
22 procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets,
23 safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same,
24 for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter
25 be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$700,000:

1 *Provided*, That, excepting expenditures for labor for or inci-
2 dental to the moving of equipment from or into public build-
3 ings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal
4 services except for work done under contract or for temporary
5 job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the
6 sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That
7 all furniture now owned by the United States in other public
8 buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall
9 be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds
10 with the present regulation plan of furniture.

11 Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appro-
12 priations contained in this title for the field service of the
13 Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer
14 to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for scien-
15 tific investigations in connection with the purchase of mate-
16 rials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance
17 and operation of the Postal Service.

18 Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the
19 Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the ap-
20 propriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to
21 such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby
22 appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury
23 not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the
24 revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year
25 ending June 30, 1943, and the sum needed may be advanced

1 to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the
2 Postmaster General.

3 This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department
4 Appropriation Act, 1943".

5 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 301. Appropriations for the fiscal year 1943
7 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and em-
8 ployees of the executive departments and establishments
9 shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by
10 them on transfer from one official station to another when
11 authorized by the head of the department or establishment
12 concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*,
13 That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer
14 effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

15 SEC. 302. No appropriation available for the executive
16 departments and independent establishments of the Govern-
17 ment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, whether
18 contained in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

19 (a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carry-
20 ing vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
21 wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and
22 including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of
23 \$750, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the
24 appropriation.

25 (b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any

1 Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehi-
2 cle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official
3 purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and
4 employees between their domiciles and places of employ-
5 ment, except in cases of medical officers on out-patient medical
6 services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged
7 in field work the character of whose duties makes such
8 transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases
9 when the same is approved by the head of the department
10 or establishment concerned. The limitations of this subsec-
11 tion (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official
12 use of the President, the heads of the executive departments,
13 Ambassadors, Ministers, and *chargés d'affaires*.

14 (c) For the maintenance, upkeep, and repair (exclusive
15 of garage rent, pay of operators, tires, fuel, and lubricants)
16 on any one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, ex-
17 cept busses and ambulances, in excess of one-third of the
18 market price of a new vehicle of the same make and class
19 and in no case in excess of \$400.

20 SEC. 303. No part of the money appropriated under this
21 Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position
22 for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate upon
23 vote has failed to confirm the nomination of such person.

24 SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this
25 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to

1 pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Gov-
2 ernment of the United States, or of any agency the majority
3 of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the
4 United States, whose post of duty is in continental United
5 States, unless such officer or employee is a citizen of the
6 United States or a person in the service of the United States
7 on the date of the approval of this Act who, being eligible
8 for citizenship, has filed a declaration of intention to become
9 a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States.

10 SEC. 305. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
12 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
13 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
14 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
15 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
16 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
17 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
18 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
19 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
20 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
21 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
22 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
23 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
24 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
25 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not

1 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
2 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
3 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

4 SEC. 306. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and
5 Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1943".

Passed the House of Representatives February 3, 1942.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations



TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

MARCH 4, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. GLASS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6511]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6511) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$1, 112, 926, 899. 00
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Increase by Senate.....	394, 540. 00
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	1, 113, 321, 439. 00
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Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1943.....	1, 119, 539, 975. 00
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Amount of appropriations for 1942.....	1, 087, 322, 266. 00
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The bill as reported to Senate:

Exceeds the appropriations for 1942.....	25, 999, 173. 00
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Under the estimates for 1943.....	6, 218, 536. 00
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Treasury Department bill, title I:

Amount as passed House.....	\$209, 956, 976. 00
Amount of increase by Senate.....	394, 540. 00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	210, 351, 516. 00
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1943.....	213, 387, 984. 00
Amount of appropriations for 1942.....	242, 401, 605. 00
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1943.....	3, 036, 468. 00
Under the appropriations for 1942.....	32, 050, 089. 00

Post Office bill, title II:

Amount as passed House and reported to the Senate.....	902, 969, 923. 00
Amounts of regular estimates for 1943.....	906, 151, 991. 00
Amount of appropriations for 1942.....	844, 920, 661. 00
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1943.....	3, 182, 068. 00
Exceeds the appropriations for 1942---	58, 049, 262. 00

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The committee had before it for its consideration an estimate of \$250,000 for the purpose of enabling the Treasury Department to carry into effect Executive Order 8512. This item was considered by the House and disallowed for the reason that the powers vested in the Treasury Department by said order seemed to be in conflict with the powers and duties of the General Accounting Office as defined in section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act (31 U. S. C. 49), which reads as follows:

The Comptroller General shall prescribe the forms, systems, and procedure for administrative appropriation and fund accounting in the several departments and establishments, and for the administrative examination of fiscal officers' accounts and claims against the United States.

The sections of the Executive order seemingly in conflict with the above section of the Budget and Accounting Act, are as follows:

Subsection (b) of section 6 of the Executive order reads:

"A uniform accounting terminology and uniform classifications of assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenditures shall be employed. Such classifications shall, so far as practicable, distinguish between expenditures which are of a recoverable nature, such as loans and investments, and those of a nonrecoverable nature."

Section 7 of the Executive order follows:

"The uniform terminology, classification, principles and the standards referred to in this order shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and shall be observed by all agencies in the financial reporting required by this order."

The committee had the benefit of the testimony of both the Undersecretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General of the United States. While the bill was under consideration by the committee, amendments to the original Executive order were proposed which require the Secretary of the Treasury prior to the establishment of uniform terminology, classifications, principles and standards as outlined in sections 6 and 7 of the Executive order to refer them to the Comptroller General of the United States for consideration and determination as to whether they are in conflict with the forms, systems, and procedures prescribed by the Comptroller General as required by said section 309. It is also provided that if the Comptroller General determines that such conflict exists, then they shall not be established except by him as provided in section 309. On March 3, the President issued an additional Executive order embodying the proposed amendments referred to. It is believed that these amendments will afford proper safeguards of the jurisdiction of the Comptroller General, and still enable the Treasury Department to make available in proper form financial information essential, in the management of the Government's fiscal affairs. The Executive order as amended (amendments in *italics*, omissions in black brackets), is as follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO BUDGETARY ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, approved June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 20), and as President of the United States, I hereby prescribe the following regulations with respect to the compilation and reporting of information on the financial condition and operations of the Government and with respect to the budgetary control of expenditures:

SECTION 1. The term "agencies" as used in this order shall include executive departments and independent establishments and corporations in which the United States has a proprietary interest, direct or indirect, except Federal savings and loan associations and those corporations in which the proprietary interest of the United States is evidenced only by preferred stock or capital notes acquired through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or production credit corporations.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare and transmit to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, for the information of the President, such financial reports as may be necessary or desirable to make known in all practicable detail the financial condition and operations of the Government and its various agencies; and he shall prepare and furnish to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget such other reports relating to the financial activities of the Government and the status of appropriations or funds and the apportionments thereof as the Director may require for the compilation of the budget or for other purposes of budgetary administration. The above-described reports shall relate to such periods of time as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget

may designate and shall include such information as the Director may determine to be necessary and desirable for adequate budgetary and executive control.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish, as soon as practicable, and maintain such accounting records as are necessary to coordinate and integrate the financial data reported by agencies as required herein with the financial data of the Treasury Department and to provide a basis for the expeditious compilation and prompt submission of the financial reports required to be furnished to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. These accounting records shall be operated on, the double-entry principle of bookkeeping, as a summary but complete system of central accounts for the entire Government; and they shall be so established by the Secretary of the Treasury as to effect suitable coordination with the accounting systems prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States under authority of section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921.

SECTION 4. The several agencies shall furnish the Secretary of the Treasury such information and data relating to their financial condition, activities, and operations as may be required to enable the Treasury Department to maintain the accounting records and prepare the financial reports necessary for compliance with the provisions of this order, and shall furnish such information relative to their accounting principles and practices as the Secretary of the Treasury may require for the proper processing of the data reported by such agencies.

SECTION 5. The head of each agency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may prescribe, submit to the Bureau of the Budget recommendations for the apportionment of each appropriation made to such agency, and such apportionments, when approved by the Director, shall be binding upon the agency concerned in controlling its budgetary plans and rate of expenditures, subject only to revision of such apportionments by the Director. No agency shall make expenditures or involve the Government in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of the amount currently available therefor under the apportionments so approved or revised: *Provided, however,* That such apportionments may be exceeded when such action is necessary to prevent the loss of life or Government property; and in such cases the head of the agency concerned shall promptly justify such action in writing to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the amounts made available by the Congress for the administrative expenses of governmental corporations.

SECTION 6. The following specific requirements shall be observed by all agencies in reporting the financial data required under the provisions of this order:

(a) The reports of financial condition and operations shall reflect all uncollected revenues and other amounts owed to the Government whether assessed, due, or accrued, and also all bonded or other indebtedness of the Government, whether due or accrued, including all current liabilities. Such reports shall also reflect, so far as ascertainable, all contingent liabilities of the United States and its corporate and other instrumentalities.

(b) A uniform [accounting] reporting terminology and uniform classifications of assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenditures shall be employed. Such classifications shall, so far as practicable, distinguish between expenditures which are of a recoverable nature, such as loans and investments, and those of a non-recoverable nature.

(c) Uniform standards shall be employed, to the fullest extent practicable, in the valuation of assets and the determination of liabilities and the treatment of revenues and expenditures in relation thereto.

(d) The data shall be compiled on the basis of the accounting records of the respective agencies, or shall be susceptible of ready reconciliation therewith.

SECTION 7. The uniform terminology, classification, principles, and the standards referred to in this order shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and shall be observed by all agencies in the financial reporting required by this order: *Provided, That prior to establishing such uniform terminology, classifications, principles, and standards, they shall be referred to the Comptroller General of the United States for consideration and determination as to whether they are in conflict with the forms, systems, and procedures prescribed by the Comptroller General as required by section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act. If the Comptroller General determines that such conflict exists, then they shall not be established except by him as provided in section 309 of the said Act.*

SECTION 8. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized, in accordance with the provisions of section 213 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921,

to analyze the financial records of any agency in order to secure such information as the Bureau of the Budget may require for the formulation or revision of reporting requirements or for assuring compliance therewith.

SECTION 9. Executive Order No. 5614 of May 1, 1931, No. 6226 of July 27, 1933, No. 6869 of October 10, 1934, No. 7126 of August 15, 1935, as amended, and all other orders or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 13, 1940.

No. 8512

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,000 in lieu of the estimated amount of \$250,000.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Guard force, Treasury buildings-----	\$86,780.00
(This amount provides for the salaries and expenses of 67 additional guards.)	

Bureau of Accounts:

Salaries and expenses-----	150,000.00
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Secret Service Division:

White House Police:

Salaries-----	148,100.00
Uniforming and equipping-----	3,900.00

(Provision was made in the First Deficiency Act, 1942, approved Feb. 21, 1942, for the employment of 60 additional White House Police for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942, to replace a like detail of Metropolitan Police who have been on duty at the White House since December 7. The amount recommended by the committee is to provide for this additional force during the fiscal year 1943.)

Total, White House police-----	152,000.00
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Bureau of the Mint:

Salaries-----	5,760.00
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Total increase-----	394,540.00
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Amount of title I—Treasury Department-----	210,351,516.00
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate:

Title I—Treasury-----	210,351,516.00
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Title II—Post Office-----	902,969,923.00
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	1,113,321,439.00
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72



of Harry Kahn, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. TUNNELL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. Brown, Mr. Ellender, and Mr. Capper conferees on the part of the Senate.

MRS. EDDIE A. SCHNEIDER

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5290) for the relief of Mrs. Eddie A. Schneider, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. TUNNELL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. Brown, Mr. Ellender, and Mr. Capper conferees on the part of the Senate.

ALLENE RUHLMAN AND JOHN RUHLMAN

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5473) for the relief of Allene Ruhlman and John P. Ruhlman, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. TUNNELL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. Brown, Mr. Tunnell, and Mr. Capper conferees on the part of the Senate.

A LITTLE PEOPLE'S WAR AND A LITTLE PEOPLE'S PEACE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR JOHNSON OF COLORADO

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address delivered by him on March 3, 1942, entitled "A Little People's War and a Little People's Peace," which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY BEFORE ST. DAVID SOCIETY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by him before the St. David Society in Washington, D. C., on March 4, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR ROSIER ON PUBLIC SERVICES OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

[Mr. ROSIER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the public services of George Washington delivered by him on the occasion of the banquet of the Sons of the Revolution at Fairmont, W. Va., on February 23, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRODUCTION FOR WAR—ADDRESS BY DONALD M. NELSON

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address

by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, on March 2, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

RACE RELATIONS—ADDRESS BY REV. DEWITT TALMADGE ALCORN

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address on race relations by Rev. DeWitt Talmadge Alcorn, of Coffeyville, Kans., which appears in the Appendix.]

EDITORIAL FROM THE POCAHONTAS TIMES OF MARLINTON, W. VA.

[Mr. ROSIER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial from the Pocahontas Times, published at Marlinton, W. Va., in the issue of February 26, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

COAST MAN FOR WAR COUNCIL—EDITORIAL FROM PORTLAND OREGONIAN

[Mr. McNARY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial from the Oregonian, of Portland, Oreg., of February 24, 1942, entitled "Coast Man for War Council," which appears in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6511, the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6511) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. GLASS. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I make the usual and simple request, that the able Senator from Virginia explain the bill briefly, particularly with reference to the amount recommended for appropriation in excess of that appropriated last year, and the amount added by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, the report of the committee is on the desk of each Senator, and it will be observed that the Senate committee increased the appropriation as it came from the House by only \$394,540. Of that amount, \$150,000 relates to the Accounting Office. The Treasury proposed an appropriation of \$250,000 for the Accounting Office, which was cut to \$150,000.

At first it was supposed that the bill as considered by the Senate Committee on Appropriations would interfere with the activities of the Comptroller General, but the President subsequently issued an Executive order which covered that matter completely, and the Comptroller General appeared before the committee and stated that, with the new Executive order in force, the Comptroller General's office was entirely satisfied with the bill.

As I have stated, it will be noted that the Senate committee increased the total appropriation by only \$394,540, so that the amount of the bill as reported to the

Senate is \$1,113,321,439. This amount exceeds the appropriation for 1942 by \$25,999,173, but is under the estimates for 1943 by \$6,218,536.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Treasury Department—Custody of Treasury Building", on page 6, line 9, after the word "equipment", to strike out "\$402,850" and insert "\$439,640."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Accounts", on page 7, line 2, after the word "Accounts", to strike out "\$479,603" and insert "\$629,603."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subheading "Secret Service Division", on page 25, after line 2, to strike out:

White House Police: For 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, and 73 privates, at rates of pay provided by law; in all, \$195,900.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

White House Police: For 1 captain, 1 inspector, 4 lieutenants, 6 sergeants, and 128 privates, at rates of pay provided by law; in all, \$344,000.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, I submit an amendment to this amendment, on page 25, in line 9, before the period, to insert "notwithstanding the provisions of the act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62.)"

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 25, line 9, before the period, it is proposed to insert "notwithstanding the provisions of the act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62)."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 14, after the word "determine", to strike out "\$6,500" and insert "\$10,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Mint", on page 25, line 24, after the name "United States", to strike out "\$137,710" and insert "\$143,470."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—General Provisions", on page 53, line 9, after the name "United States", to insert "This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That concludes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I wish to ask one general question about the bill. This is the first of the regular supply bills, and if there are any members of the so-called Byrd committee on

the floor who could answer the question, I should like to inquire whether there are any items in the bill to which the Byrd committee is giving its attention by way of reductions.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I happen to be on the Byrd committee as well as on the Appropriations Committee, and I will say that no items which have been referred to the Byrd committee, and concerning which a report has been made, are included in the pending bill covering the Treasury and Post Office Departments. As the Senator knows, the portion of the bill dealing with the Post Office Department carries a slight increase every year, but that is paid for out of income of the Post Office Department. So far as the portion of the bill covering the Treasury Department is concerned, it contains no such items as the Senator has in mind. The Secretary of the Treasury, as the Senator knows, is a member of the Byrd committee, and the portion of the bill covering the Treasury Department contains none of the items which we intend to make a very genuine effort to reduce.

Mr. VANDENBERG. And the final genuine effort is going to amount to about how much?

Mr. McKELLAR. There are different estimates about it. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] thinks expenditures can be reduced by \$2,000,000,000. Frankly I do not think we can reduce them by that much, but we hope to reduce them somewhere between one billion and one billion and a half dollars, and I know we will have the cordial support of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator from Tennessee is entirely correct. I should rather like to start today. That is what I had in mind.

Mr. McKELLAR. I also should like to do that, but the pending bill does not contain such items.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further amendment proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments, and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6511) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GLASS. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. WHITE conferees on the part of the Senate.

BEGINNING OF THE TENTH YEAR OF THE PRESIDENT'S SERVICE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, yesterday the President of the United States entered upon the tenth year of service in that great office. It was the ninth anniversary of his inauguration, on the 4th of March 1933, as President of the United States. During the whole of these 9 years since that date the President has been engaging in warfare of

one sort or another. He came into office in the midst of a severe depression, of widespread unemployment, and of great chaos in our economic, financial, agricultural, and industrial situation. The first task which he undertook was to make war against that situation, and, insofar as it might be possible through the agencies of government, to defeat the defeatist idea which at that time took possession of millions of our people.

We have had our differences in Congress and there have been differences between Congress and the President, but I think it can be stated conservatively, and without serious contradiction, that, on the whole, the warfare against depression, and want, and unemployment, and chaos, economic, social, and industrial, has made great progress, and had made great progress even prior to the approach of a different form of warfare in which the President and the Congress and the whole people were compelled and are now compelled to engage.

So while the President came into office in the midst of one form of warfare and while during 8 years or 9 years he certainly gained ground in his fight against the defeatist, depressed, chaotic situation which prevailed, he finds himself and we find ourselves on this ninth anniversary of his first inauguration in the midst of the world's greatest war, a war not only to preserve the gains we have made in 9 years, indeed, in 150 years, in the enjoyment of political, economic, and religious liberty and freedom, the right of individual men and women to work out their own destiny and their own salvation under a government of laws, and of justice, and of equity, but a war to preserve our very national integrity, our national existence, and to expand the liberties which we have enjoyed to other portions of the world, under such conditions as will make it utterly impossible ever again for diabolical influences to seek to override, overrun, and destroy the kind of government and the kind of civilization in which we believe.

In the midst of this new form of warfare we find ourselves as a nation in association with all the free nations, and all the nations that desire to be free, compelled to exert our total energies, physical, intellectual, moral, financial, industrial, agricultural, the energies of all the people in combination, in order that we may sustain and preserve the things for which our Nation has stood for 150 years.

We have not found it easy to transform our country from a peace-loving, constructive, civilized, and Christian nation, in which our energies have been combined to develop a form of economic and political civilization, under a great constitution, into a war-making nation. It has not been easy, and it has not been possible for our people overnight to make this transformation so that we might at the moment bring to bear all our industrial, financial, and physical power, to say nothing of our moral power, in defeating aggression and restoring the world to some form of order and civilization.

In the process of making the transformation, in the inevitable slowness re-

quired for a giant to change his character for the time being, there have been mistakes, there have been inefficiencies, there have been heartaches, there have been defeats, and there will be more before our full power is brought to bear in this great enterprise. In the very nature of things we are prone to become impatient because we cannot mobilize our complete force as soon as we would like to mobilize it, for we were not ready to strike a single blow at the very moment when war was thrust upon us, in order that we might drive back the enemy. As a result of that difficulty we have been compelled to witness reverses, defeats, and some humiliations on the part of our people.

These things have, of course, in the very nature of things, produced impatience here and there. We all feel it in a sense, and yet in considering our present situation I often think of the position in which Abraham Lincoln was placed as President of the United States beginning with April 1861. From April 1861 to April 1863, a period of 2 years, the Union Army in the War between the States was compelled to experience defeat after defeat. It became a matter of trial and error. During that 2-year period very infrequent were the successes of the armies that fought under Lincoln compared to the defeats of those armies. Lincoln first tried out McClellan, then he tried out McDowell, then he tried out Burnside, then he tried out Hooker, and one after another he tried out men who probably had had more experience in warfare than that of our generals at the beginning of this war. Finally he located Ulysses S. Grant, placed him in charge of the armies of the United States, and victories began to perch upon the banners of the Union Army. Previous to the time Grant was made commander in chief he had compelled the surrender of Vicksburg, and on the day preceding the surrender of Vicksburg the Battle of Gettysburg ended, which turned the tide. It required 2 years of hard and bitter fighting. It required 2 years of trial and error, of experimentation, trying men out as leaders in the crucible of warfare.

Even in the spring of 1863, at the second battle of Bull Run, the Union forces were defeated; and Lincoln could look out the south window of the White House and see the smoke of Confederate batteries on the other side of the Potomac. History tells us that Lincoln walked the floor all night wringing his hands over defeat; and in his loneliness and agony he cried out, "My God! My God! What will the country think?"

Bitter speeches were made in Congress and throughout the country. In the House of Representatives men entertaining views similar to those of Clement L. Vallandigham bitterly attacked Lincoln. Vallandigham went out to his State of Ohio and attacked him so bitterly, and his attack was so personal, that General Burnside had him arrested for treason. He escaped to Canada, and while a fugitive in Canada ran for Governor of Ohio and was overwhelmingly defeated.

I mention these circumstances, Mr. President, only to emphasize the fact

77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6511

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 5, 1942

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943,
7 namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1

2 Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of
3 the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
4 two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal
5 services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary
6 employment of experts, \$265,655.

7

8 Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal
9 control: For the payment of claims certified to the Secretary
10 of the Treasury by the Interstate Commerce Commission
11 under the provisions of section 204 of the Transportation Act
12 of 1920, as amended by the Act of January 7, 1941, cover-
13 ing reimbursement to carriers of deficits incurred during the
14 period of control of railroads by the Government not to ex-
15 ceed \$600,000 of the unexpended balance of funds made
16 available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for
17 the fiscal year 1942 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
18 Act, 1941, is hereby continued available until June 30,
19 1943.

19

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

20 Salaries: For personal services in the District of
21 Columbia, \$182,925.

22

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

23

24 Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal
services in the District of Columbia, \$145,925.

1 DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$134,030.

4 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

5 Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services
6 in the District of Columbia, \$238,840.

7 MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY
8 DEPARTMENT

9 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office
10 of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Depart-
11 ment, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury
12 Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial
13 journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of refer-
14 ence and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, news-
15 papers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing
16 imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other neces-
17 sary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding
18 \$8,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of
19 actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person
20 whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time
21 invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference
22 and advisory purposes in furthering the work of the Depart-
23 ment; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service;
24 purchase and exchange of motortrucks, and maintenance

1 and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles
2 (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general
3 use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes
4 only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating
5 supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting,
6 heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures,
7 and equipment therefor; purchase, exchange, and repair of
8 typewriters and labor-saving machines and equipment and
9 supplies for same; floor covering and repairs thereto, furni-
10 ture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and
11 repairs thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; clean-
12 ing supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand
13 trucks, ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not
14 exceeding \$750; thermometers; lavatory equipment and
15 supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; labora-
16 tory supplies and equipment, removal of rubbish; postage;
17 including \$40,000 for stationery for the Treasury Depart-
18 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and field services
19 thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be other-
20 wise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and
21 index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, pack-
22 ing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping sta-
23 tionery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery
24 supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and
25 of such supplies shipped from Washington to field offices;
26 and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equip-

1 ment not otherwise provided for; \$290,000: *Provided*, That
2 the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of
3 the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, United States
4 Processing Tax Board of Review, Procurement Division,
5 and Division of Disbursement for the fiscal year 1943 are
6 hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise
7 properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of
8 section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the
9 contrary notwithstanding.

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
11 Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and
12 field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may
13 be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials
14 for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Depart-
15 ment, but not including work done at the New York
16 Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee
17 on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919
18 (44 U. S. C. 111), \$26,600.

19 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

20 Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of
21 Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the
22 District of Columbia, including the operating force of the
23 Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan
24 Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Build-
25 ing, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$373,904.

1 Salaries and expenses, guard force: For salaries and
 2 expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department build-
 3 ings in the District of Columbia, including the Bureau of
 4 Engraving and Printing, including not to exceed (1) ~~\$9,875~~
 5 ~~\$12,235~~ for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, pur-
 6 chase (not to exceed two), exchange, hire, maintenance,
 7 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
 8 vehicles, and for the purchase of arms and ammunition and
 9 miscellaneous equipment, (2) ~~\$402,860~~ \$489,640: *Provided*,
 10 That not to exceed \$80,000 of the appropriation "Salaries
 11 and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing", may
 12 be transferred to this appropriation to cover service rendered
 13 such Bureau in connection with the protection of currency,
 14 bonds, stamps, and other papers of value the cost of pro-
 15 ducing which is not covered and embraced in the direct
 16 appropriations for such Bureau: *Provided further*, That the
 17 Secretary of the Treasury may detail two agents of the
 18 Secret Service to supervise such force.

19 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

20 Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of
 21 Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and bind-
 22 ing) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract steno-
 23 graphic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed \$7,000),
 24 supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks,
 25 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel ex-
 26 penses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of

1 organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of
 2 Accounts, ~~(3)\$179,603~~ \$629,603.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 4 Bureau of Accounts, \$28,000.

5 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For
 6 personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field,
 7 stationery, travel, rental of equipment, and all other neces-
 8 sary miscellaneous and contingent expenses, \$1,783,413:
 9 *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bu-
 10 reau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appro-
 11 priation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Di-
 12 vision of Disbursement" from funds available for the Agricul-
 13 tural Adjustment Administration, Federal Housing Admin-
 14 istration, United States Housing Authority, Federal Surplus
 15 Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Rail-
 16 road Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commis-
 17 sion, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Com-
 18 modity Credit Corporation, the Surplus Marketing Adminis-
 19 tration, the Farm Security Administration, and the National
 20 Youth Administration, such sums as may be necessary to
 21 cover the expense incurred in performing the function of dis-
 22 bursement therefor.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Di-
 24 vision of Disbursement, including the cost of transporta-

tion to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$53,900.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, transportation of gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, \$300,000.

Recoinage of minor coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent minor coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, \$15,000.

Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of

1 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
 2 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treas-
 3 ury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of
 4 the United States for the difference between the nominal or
 5 face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce
 6 in new coins, \$350,000.

7 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
 8 United States district judges in Alaska but not to exceed 10
 9 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of in-
 10 corporated towns in Alaska, to be expended for the relief of
 11 persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through
 12 nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$30,000.

13 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: To
 14 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expendi-
 15 tures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropria-
 16 tion accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent
 17 Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934,
 18 and any other collections erroneously received and covered
 19 which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation,
 20 \$50,000.

21 Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary
 22 of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character
 23 formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished
 24 under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal
 25 Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the

1 funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt
2 account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose where-
3 abouts are unknown", \$15,000.

4 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses connected
6 with the administration of any public-debt issues and United
7 States paper-currency issues with which the Secretary of the
8 Treasury is charged, including the purchase of lawbooks,
9 directories, books of reference, pamphlets, periodicals, news-
10 papers, and stationery (not to exceed \$13,000) and the
11 maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled bus
12 or station wagon for use of the Destruction Committee, and
13 including the Commissioner of the Public Debt and other
14 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,600,000:
15 *Provided*, That the amount to be expended for personal
16 services in the District of Columbia shall not exceed
17 \$2,570,000.

18 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
19 Bureau of the Public Debt, \$12,000.

20 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-
21 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
22 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary
23 expenses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu
24 of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
25 Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when

1 actually on duty; in all, \$1,296,238: *Provided*, that in
 2 order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive
 3 paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the
 4 Treasury is authorized in his discretion, to split the award
 5 for such paper for the fiscal year 1943 between the two
 6 bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after
 7 advertisement.

8 OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

9 Salaries: For Treasurer of the United States, Assistant
 10 Treasurer, and for other personal services in the District of
 11 Columbia, \$1,700,000.

12 Salaries (Reimbursable): For personal services in the
 13 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
 14 \$58,815, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

15 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 16 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$22,000.

17 With the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the
 18 Budget, there may be transferred sums (not exceeding a total
 19 of \$475,000) to the appropriations "Salaries, Office of Treas-
 20 urer of the United States, 1943", "Contingent expenses,
 21 Treasury Department, 1943", and "Printing and binding, Of-
 22 fice of the Treasurer of the United States, 1943", from funds
 23 available for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration,
 24 Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Author-
 25 ity, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction

1 Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks
2 and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit
3 Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop
4 Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission
5 (construction fund), Surplus Marketing Administration,
6 Farm Security Administration, National Youth Administra-
7 tion, Federal Housing Administration, United States Housing
8 Authority, Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Ad-
9 ministration, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corpora-
10 tions and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Board,
11 to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective
12 activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling
13 of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

14 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

15 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
16 customs, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the
17 customs revenue, and not to exceed \$100,000 for the secur-
18 ing of evidence of violations of the customs laws; for expenses
19 of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points
20 where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed
21 \$84,500 for allowances for living quarters, including heat,
22 fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26,
23 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any
24 one person; not to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to news-
25 papers; not to exceed \$85,000 for stationery; not to exceed

1 \$12.000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving
2 buildings, inspection stations, office quarters, including living
3 quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and
4 Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June
5 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68) ; and for the purchase (not to
6 exceed one hundred), exchange, maintenance, repair, and
7 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
8 when necessary for official use in field work ; \$21,385,855, of
9 which such amount as may be necessary shall be available
10 for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs
11 officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of
12 the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of
13 section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended
14 by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of
15 the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and
16 1451) : *Provided*, That the receipts from such parties in inter-
17 est for such overtime services shall be deposited as a refund
18 to the appropriation from which such overtime compensa-
19 tion is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section
20 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C.
21 1524) ; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of
22 any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air
23 or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the
24 provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms,
25 ammunition, and accessories, and \$583,403 shall be avail-

1 able for personal services in the District of Columbia ex-
 2 clusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to
 3 be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930:
 4 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
 5 pended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled pas-
 6 senger-carrying vehicles for use in the District of Columbia
 7 except two for use in connection with the work of the custom-
 8 house in Georgetown.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau
 10 of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices
 11 of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary pack-
 12 ing boxes and packing materials, \$61,000.

13 Refunds and drawbacks: For the refund or payment of
 14 customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of de-
 15 bentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as author-
 16 ized by law, \$19,000,000.

17 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

18 Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal
 19 services in the District of Columbia, \$249,895.

20 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 21 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$25,000.

22 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

23 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in
 24 connection with the assessment and collection of internal-
 25 revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue

1 laws, including the administration of such provisions of other
2 laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be adminis-
3 tered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of In-
4 ternal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed
5 by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts;
6 the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of
7 chemical analyses made by others than employees of the
8 United States and expenses incident to such chemists testify-
9 ing when necessary; transfer of household goods and effects
10 as provided by Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered
11 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder; telegraph
12 and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary ex-
13 penses incurred in making investigations in connection with
14 the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treas-
15 ury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of
16 seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses,
17 including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition
18 of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law
19 Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935
20 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and
21 repair of property acquired under such title III; for the pur-
22 chase (not to exceed forty-two), exchange, hire, main-
23 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-
24 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official
25 use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work;

1 printing and binding (not to exceed \$931,850) ; and the
2 procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed
3 \$468,000) , equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, labora-
4 tory supplies, periodicals and newspapers for the Alcohol Tax
5 Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such
6 other articles as may be necessary, \$80,908,940, of which
7 amount not to exceed \$10,834,002 may be expended for
8 personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided, That*
9 not more than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated
10 herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal
11 Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of
12 violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same,
13 including payments for information and detection of such
14 violation.

15 Salaries and expenses for refunding processing and re-
16 lated taxes and administering title III, Revenue Act of 1936:
17 For salaries and expenses in connection with (1) the assess-
18 ment and collection of the tax on unjust enrichment imposed
19 by title III, Revenue Act of 1936, (2) the making of re-
20 funds and payments of processing and related taxes, as
21 authorized by titles IV and VII of the Revenue Act of 1936,
22 as amended, and (3) the refund of taxes collected under the
23 Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598) ,
24 the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat.
25 1275) , and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat.

782), as authorized by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the hiring of experts, stationery and office supplies, equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, lawbooks and books of reference, trade journals, stenographic reporting service, telegraph and telephone services, postage, freight, express, printing and binding, notarial fees, travel expenses, fees of expert witnesses, and fees and mileage of witnesses, which shall be the same as are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States and may be paid in advance upon certification of such officer as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, \$500,000, of which amount not to exceed \$457,380 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes: For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by

1 law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the
2 aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby con-
3 tinued available, during the fiscal year 1943, the unexpended
4 balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Depart-
5 ment for these purposes for the fiscal year 1942 by the
6 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942.

7 Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the
8 payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to
9 the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income
10 of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on busi-
11 ness done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal
12 income tax collected from such corporations on net income,
13 and the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to
14 general Territorial purposes, \$5,000.

15 Refunding internal-revenue collections: For refunding
16 internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including
17 the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment
18 of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal
19 Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)",
20 "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of March 30, 1928", and "Re-
21 payment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty",
22 \$59,000,000: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Con-
23 gress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically ar-
24 ranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as
25 required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776,

1 I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corpora-
2 tions to whom such payments are made, together with the
3 amount paid to each.

4 UNITED STATES PROCESSING TAX BOARD OF REVIEW

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of not
6 to exceed seven members of the Board of Review estab-
7 lished by section 906 of the Revenue Act of 1936 for review
8 of the disallowance by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue
9 of claims for refund of processing taxes filed under title VII,
10 Revenue Act of 1936, as amended, including personal serv-
11 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stationery
12 and office supplies, equipment, furniture, mechanical devices,
13 lawbooks and books of reference, press releases, trade jour-
14 nals, periodicals and newspapers, contract reporting services,
15 telegraph and telephone services, postage, freight, express,
16 printing and binding, notarial fees, travel expenses, and such
17 other miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or ap-
18 proved by the Secretary of the Treasury for the work of this
19 Board, \$106,320.

20 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce the Act
22 of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1383-1391), as
23 amended by the Revenue Act of 1918 (26 U. S. C. 1040-
24 1064), the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as
25 amended (21 U. S. C. 171-184), and the Marihuana Tax

1 Act of 1937 (26 U. S. C. 1399-1399q) ; pursuant to the Act
2 of March 3, 1927 (5 U. S. C. 281c), and the Act of June
3 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c), including the employment
4 of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists,
5 supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employ-
6 ees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District
7 of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the secur-
8 ing of information and evidence of violations of the Acts; the
9 costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees
10 of the United States; transfer of household goods and effects
11 as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Num-
12 bered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder; the
13 purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices,
14 books, stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other
15 expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices;
16 cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of
17 Narcotics in the seizure, storage, and disposition of property
18 under the internal-revenue laws when the same is disposed of
19 under section 3460, Revised Statutes (26 U. S. C. 1624) ;
20 purchase (not to exceed fifteen), exchange, hire, mainte-
21 nance, repair and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn
22 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use
23 in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all,
24 \$1,289,060, of which amount not to exceed \$192,285 may
25 be expended for personal services in the District of

1 Columbia: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury
2 may authorize the use by narcotic agents of motor vehicles
3 confiscated under the provisions of the Act of August 27,
4 1935 (27 U. S. C. 157), and the Act of August 9, 1939
5 (49 U. S. C., Supp. V, 781-788), and to pay the cost of
6 acquisition, maintenance, repair, and operation thereof:
7 *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be ex-
8 pended for the collection and dissemination of information
9 and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including
10 cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary
11 expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500
12 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
13 Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
14 \$10,000 may be expended for services or information looking
15 toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are
16 fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys ex-
17 pended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics
18 including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be
19 reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the
20 narcotic Acts current at the time of the deposit.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
22 Bureau of Narcotics, \$5,000.

23 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

24 For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of
25 repay work, during the fiscal year 1943, United States cur-

1 rency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders
2 and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December
3 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and
4 miscellaneous work, as follows:

5 Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant
6 Directors, and other personal services in the District of
7 Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at
8 per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be
9 fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the
10 rates usually paid for such work; for engravers' and printers'
11 materials and other materials, including distinctive and non-
12 distinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States
13 currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; for the pur-
14 chase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs
15 to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and for minor
16 alterations to buildings; directories, technical books and
17 periodicals, examples of engraving and printing, including
18 foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference; not
19 exceeding \$500; traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,000;
20 miscellaneous expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for
21 articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being
22 necessary for the protection of the person of employees; sta-
23 tionery (not to exceed \$4,000); for transfer to the Bureau
24 of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with
25 the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to

1 exceed \$15,000; and for the purchase and exchange of one
2 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and for the
3 maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-
4 carrying vehicles; \$10,327,168, to be expended under the
5 direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
7 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

8 During the fiscal year 1943 all proceeds derived from
9 work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
10 by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered
11 and embraced in the appropriation for such Bureau for such
12 fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as
13 miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4,
14 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to
15 the appropriation for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1943.

16 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

17 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other per-
18 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$70,793.

19 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
20 the Secret Service Division, \$4,000.

21 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries
22 and other expenses under the authority or with the approval
23 of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and
24 delivering into the custody of the United States marshal
25 or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended

1 dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counter-
2 feiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds,
3 national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve
4 bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United
5 States and of foreign governments (including endorsements
6 thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the
7 United States and of foreign governments, and persons com-
8 mitting other crimes against the laws of the United States
9 relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches
10 of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed
11 thirty-five), exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and op-
12 eration of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when
13 necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not
14 to exceed \$7,500); traveling expenses; transfer of household
15 goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940,
16 and regulations promulgated thereunder; and for no other
17 purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other
18 duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection
19 of the person of the President and the members of his imme-
20 diate family and of the person chosen to be President of the
21 United States, \$1,075,470: *Provided*, That of the amount
22 herein appropriated not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended
23 in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the pur-
24 pose of securing information concerning violations of the laws

1 relating to the Treasury Department, and for services or
2 information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

3 ~~(4)~~ White House Police: For one captain, two lieutenants,
4 four sergeants, and seventy-three privates, at rates of pay
5 provided by law; in all, \$195,900.

6 *White House Police: For one captain, one inspector,*
7 *four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and twenty-*
8 *eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law; in all,*
9 *\$344,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of April*
10 *22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).*

11 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
12 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
13 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous
14 supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in
15 his discretion may determine. ~~(5)~~\$6,500 \$10,400.

16 BUREAU OF THE MINT

17 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-
18 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay labo-
19 ratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery
20 (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins,
21 ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examina-
22 tion of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending
23 the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics
24 relative to the annual production and consumption of the
25 precious metals in the United States, ~~(6)~~\$137,710 \$143,470.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Bureau of the Mint, \$6,300.

3 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation
4 of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between
5 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$15,000,
6 including compensation of temporary employees and other
7 necessary expenses incident thereto.

8 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For com-
9 pensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadel-
10 phia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver,
11 Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and
12 Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort
13 Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including
14 necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions
15 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase
16 Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and
17 regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and con-
18 tingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not
19 to exceed \$2,900), new machinery, and repairs, arms, and
20 ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and acces-
21 sories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance,
22 training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices,
23 maintenance, repair, and operation of two motorbusses
24 for use at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository, cases and
25 enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting

1 and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of
2 sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manu-
3 facture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses of the
4 annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000 for the
5 acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of speci-
6 men and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold
7 coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and
8 ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such
9 coins, pieces, and ores; \$3,694,960.

10

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

11 Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement
12 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
13 in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including
14 office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed
15 \$27,500), purchase and exchange of motortrucks and main-
16 tenance thereof, telegrams, telephone service, traveling ex-
17 penses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and
18 other expenses for carrying into effect regulations govern-
19 ing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the
20 Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of prop-
21 erty, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Colum-
22 bia and in the field (including not to exceed \$500 to settle
23 claims for damages caused to private property by motor
24 vehicles used by the Procurement Division), \$865,397:
25 *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized

1 and directed during the fiscal year 1943 to transfer to this
2 appropriation from any appropriations or funds available
3 to the several departments and establishments of the Gov-
4 ernment for the fiscal year 1943 such amounts as may be
5 approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
6 not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual
7 compensation of employees who may be transferred or
8 detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively, from
9 any such department or establishment, where the transfer
10 or detail of such employees is incident to a transfer of a
11 function or functions to that Division and (b) such amount
12 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine
13 to be necessary for expenses other than personal services
14 incident to the proper carrying out of functions so transferred:
15 *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal year
16 1943 to the general supply fund for materials, and sup-
17 plies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses
18 for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treas-
19 ury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared
20 by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department
21 and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants
22 to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Pro-
23 curement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director
24 of Procurement: *Provided further*, That advances received
25 pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and

1 establishments of the United States Government and the
2 government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year
3 1943 shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided*
4 *further*, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available
5 from the general supply fund during the fiscal year 1943
6 for personal services: *Provided further*, That per diem
7 employees engaged in work in connection with operations
8 of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by
9 the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates
10 for similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*
11 *further*, That the term "fuel" shall be held to include
12 "fuel oil": *Provided further*, That the requirements of sec-
13 tions 3711 and 3713 of the Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C.
14 109) relative to the weighing of coal and wood and the sep-
15 arate certificate as to the weight, measurement, or quantity
16 of coal and wood purchased shall not apply to purchases by
17 the Procurement Division at free-on-board destination outside
18 of the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the re-
19 conditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment,
20 for disposition or reissue to Government service, may be
21 made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor
22 to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and
23 crediting the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procure-
24 ment Division": *Provided further*, That all orders for print-
25 ing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of

1 work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing
2 and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under
3 existing law be procured by field offices under authorization
4 of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the
5 Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of
6 existing law.

7 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
8 and billing machines) in the Government service in the
9 District of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made
10 at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
11 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
12 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement
13 Division".

14 No part of any money appropriated by this or any
15 other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1943 for
16 the purchase of any standard typewriting machines (except
17 bookkeeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in
18 excess of the following for models with carriages which
19 will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit:
20 Ten inches (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches,
21 \$75; fourteen inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50;
22 eighteen inches, \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two
23 inches, \$95; twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches,
24 \$103.50; twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105;
25 thirty-two inches, \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting

1 machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum
2 prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which
3 will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit:
4 Ten inches, \$80; twelve inches, \$85; fourteen inches, \$90;
5 eighteen inches, \$95.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
7 Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscel-
8 laneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
9 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and
10 bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes
11 and packing materials, \$161,500, together with not to exceed
12 \$4,000 to be transferred from the general supply fund,
13 Treasury Department.

14 This title may be cited as the Treasury Department
15 Appropriation Act 1943.

16 **TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**

17 The following sums are appropriated in conformity with
18 the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),
19 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
20 June 30, 1943, namely:

21 **POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF**
22 **COLUMBIA**

23 **OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL**

24 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-

1 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
2 the District of Columbia, \$231,989.

3 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

4 For personal services in the District of Columbia in
5 bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
6 exceed the following amounts, respectively:

7 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$25,000.

8 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
9 \$425,000.

10 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
11 \$610,000.

12 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
13 \$820,000.

14 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
15 \$487,630.

16 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
17 \$140,000.

18 Office of the chief inspector, \$262,550.

19 Office of the purchasing agent, \$49,950.

20 Bureau of Accounts, \$125,000.

21 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

22 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; stationery
23 and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding
24 devices, including purchase of free penalty envelopes; tele-
25 graph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and

1 repairs thereto; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair
2 of tools, electrical supplies, typewriters, adding machines, and
3 other labor-saving devices; purchase (including exchange) of
4 one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle at not to
5 exceed \$1,800, and for maintenance of motortrucks and of
6 two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used
7 only for official purposes (one for the Postmaster General
8 and one for the general use of the Department); streetcar
9 fares; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence
10 addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of
11 the Buenos Aires convention of the Universal Postal Union;
12 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, rail-
13 way guides, city directories, and books necessary to conduct
14 the business of the Department; newspapers, not exceeding
15 \$200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at
16 meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when
17 incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General,
18 not exceeding \$2,000; expenses of the purchasing agent and
19 of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while
20 traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding \$800;
21 and other expenses not otherwise provided for; \$93,932.

22 For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-
23 ment, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
24 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
25 elsewhere, \$1,080,000.

1 Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of
 2 the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided,
 3 shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore
 4 provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the
 5 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and neces-
 6 sary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office
 7 Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official
 8 business, may continue to be paid from the appropriations
 9 for the service in connection with which the travel is
 10 performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1943
 11 of the character heretofore used for such purposes shall be
 12 available therefor: *Provided further*, That appropriations
 13 hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment
 14 of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses
 15 in connection with the examination of estimates for appro-
 16 priations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu
 17 of actual expenses of subsistence.

18 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

19 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

20 Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant
 21 Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses
 22 in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and
 23 Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

24 Personal or property damage claims: To enable the
 25 Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring

1 during the fiscal year 1943, or in prior fiscal years, to
2 persons or property in accordance with the provisions
3 of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16,
4 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved
5 June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$50,000.

6 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
7 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and
8 assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount
9 ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal
10 year 1943, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or
11 other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negli-
12 gence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved
13 March 17, 1882, as amended, \$45,000.

14 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

15 Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors
16 in charge of divisions and seven hundred and thirty-five
17 inspectors, \$2,749,500.

18 Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling
19 expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-
20 office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector,
21 and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing
22 stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors
23 in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, ex-
24 hibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary
25 expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with

1 their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous
2 expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500
3 for technical and scientific books and other books of reference
4 needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service,
5 \$743,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$16,000 of this
6 sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General
7 to other departments and independent establishments for
8 chemical and other investigations.

9 Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of
10 two hundred and eight clerks at division headquarters and
11 one hundred and twenty-four clerks at other posts of duty
12 of post-office inspectors, \$780,370.

13 Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the
14 detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, rob-
15 bers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing
16 to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical,
17 chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite
18 or explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid
19 in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender
20 of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing
21 the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*, That
22 no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates
23 in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order
24 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further*, That
25 of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$20,000

1 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General,
2 for the purpose of securing information concerning violations
3 of the postal laws and for services and information looking
4 toward the apprehension of criminals.

5 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to post-
7 masters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
8 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
9 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
10 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth
11 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
12 to postmasters of the fourth class, \$51,750,000.

13 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-
14 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
15 offices, \$8,827,800.

16 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
17 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
18 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
19 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
20 messengers, laborers, and substitutes, \$229,900,000.

21 Clerks, contract stations: For compensation to clerks
22 in charge of contract stations, \$1,950,000.

23 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
24 fourth-class post offices, \$420,000.

1 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
2 offices, \$750,000.

3 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-
4 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services
5 \$8,450,000.

6 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
7 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the op-
8 eration and protection of post offices of the first and second
9 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
10 not provided for in other appropriations, \$2,450,000.

11 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
12 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third
13 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
14 delivery, \$1,625,000.

15 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
16 \$11,960.

17 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
18 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, and cost of
19 transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and
20 from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar
21 or bus fare, \$1,700,000.

22 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
23 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
24 senger Service, \$162,500,000.

1 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
2 messengers, \$11,000,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Star-route service: For inland transportation by star
5 routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary
6 service to newly established offices, \$12,500,000.

7 Star-route service, Alaska: For inland transportation by
8 star routes in Alaska, \$180,000.

9 Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steam-
10 boat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat,
11 and way letters, \$1,650,000.

12 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For
13 inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail mes-
14 senger service, \$126,000,000: *Provided*, That separate ac-
15 counts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger
16 service: *Provided further*, That there may be expended from
17 this appropriation for personal services in the District of
18 Columbia not exceeding the sum of \$35,000 to carry out the
19 provisions of section 214 of the Act of February 28, 1925
20 (39 U. S. C. 826) (cost ascertainment).

21 Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintend-
22 ents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant
23 superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief
24 clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks

1 in charge of sections in the offices of division superintend-
2 ents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,
3 joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service,
4 \$60,530,175.

5 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel
6 allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway
7 postal clerks, \$3,375,000.

8 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual
9 and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant
10 general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant di-
11 vision superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks,
12 and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway
13 postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post
14 Office Department and away from their several designated
15 headquarters, \$57,500.

16 Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent,
17 light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses,
18 telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of
19 space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of
20 mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution can-
21 not, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be re-
22 quired of railroad companies without additional compensa-
23 tion, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary
24 to terminal railway post offices, \$430,000.

25 Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$200,000.

1 Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of for-
2 eign mails, except by aircraft, \$2,410,000: *Provided*, That
3 the Postmaster General is authorized to expend such sums
4 as may be necessary, not to exceed \$70,000, to cover the
5 cost to the United States for maintaining sea post service
6 on ocean steamships conveying the mails to and from the
7 United States.

8 Balances due foreign countries: For balances due foreign
9 countries, fiscal year 1943 and prior years, \$2,250,000.

10 Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited
11 indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in
12 accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipula-
13 tions, fiscal year 1943 and prior years, \$8,000.

14 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxil-
15 iary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick
16 leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and ferriage,
17 Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses
18 thereof, \$92,200,000, of which not less than \$200,000 shall
19 be available for extensions and new service.

20 Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of
21 foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the
22 transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washing-
23 ton, and Juneau, Alaska, via Ketchikan, Alaska, \$16,-
24 055,979.

25 Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transpor-

1 tation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for
2 the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed
3 \$54,540 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer
4 points, travel expenses, and not to exceed \$72,285 for per-
5 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$24,588,115.

6 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

7 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
8 paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-
9 delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, news-
10 paper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and
11 including not to exceed \$22,950 for pay of agent and
12 assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and
13 newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, \$5,450,000.

14 Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited
15 indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic regis-
16 tered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for
17 failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, \$550,000.

18 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For
19 payment of domestic money orders after one year from the
20 last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$190,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For sta-
23 tionery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and
24 registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the
25 Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling

1 devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidenc-
2 ing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reim-
3 bursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses
4 incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the
5 bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C.
6 760) ; for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including
7 the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts,
8 trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling ma-
9 chines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage
10 meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, direc-
11 tories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and
12 exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-
13 box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses
14 and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for post-
15 marking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotpe plates
16 and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type,
17 dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and
18 stamping purposes, and for the purchase, exchange, and re-
19 pair of typewriting machines, envelope-opening machines,
20 and computing machines, numbering machines, time re-
21 corders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or
22 built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights,
23 and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly
24 to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and
25 furniture for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the

1 purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of
2 arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of
3 the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and
4 publication of post-route maps and rural delivery maps or
5 blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduc-
6 tion; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post
7 offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the
8 fourth class having or to have rural delivery service, and for
9 letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and
10 technical works not to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping twine
11 and tying devices (not more than three-fourths of the funds
12 herein appropriated for the purchase of twine shall be ex-
13 pended in the purchase of twine manufactured from materials
14 or commodities produced outside the United States); for
15 expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hard-
16 ware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$63,800 for the
17 pay of employees in connection therewith in the District
18 of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of
19 canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling
20 apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-saving
21 devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and
22 miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of
23 same, including not to exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thir-
24 teen traveling mechanics, and for traveling expenses,
25 \$3,700,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may

1 authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural
2 delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10
3 per centum thereof added.

4 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
5 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and
6 other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
7 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,
8 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material,
9 machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and
10 repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as
11 may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the
12 expenses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equip-
13 ment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light,
14 power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance
15 of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the
16 equipment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance,
17 and protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and
18 equipment, \$1,650,000, of which not to exceed \$626,000
19 may be expended for personal services in the District of
20 Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the
21 Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum,
22 not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the
23 purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment
24 shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as
25 may be required by other executive departments; and for

1 service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii,
2 or other island possessions.

3 Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and
4 water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and
5 the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices,
6 \$10,130,000.

7 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of
8 not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire
9 of labor, communication service, electric power, and other
10 expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York
11 including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$540,628: *Provided*,
12 That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27,
13 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to
14 contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes
15 or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

16 Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not
17 exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor
18 and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail
19 in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*,
20 That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of
21 April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39
22 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneu-
23 matic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable
24 hereto.

25 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles;

1 the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, exchange, mainte-
2 nance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of
3 vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the
4 National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal
5 Government where repairs are made necessary because of
6 utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident
7 prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance,
8 mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as
9 may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service
10 for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and super-
11 vision of the mail, and United States official mail and messen-
12 ger service, \$16,262,900: *Provided*, That the Postmaster
13 General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply
14 a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of
15 Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual
16 rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*,
17 That the Postmaster General, during the fiscal year
18 1943 may purchase and maintain from the appropriation
19 "Vehicle service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be
20 required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided*
21 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
22 for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-
23 carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative
24 work of the Post Office Department in the District of
25 Columbia.

1 Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the trans-
2 portation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies
3 for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight,
4 express, or motor transportation, and other incidental ex-
5 penses, \$376,000.

6 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

7 Operating force: For personal services in connection
8 with the operation of public buildings, including the Wash-
9 ington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the
10 District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Depart-
11 ment, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment
12 and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for
13 the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent tele-
14 phone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serv-
15 ing in each case two or more governmental activities,
16 \$24,549,945: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of
17 compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess
18 of the rates current at the time and in the place where such
19 services are employed.

20 Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam,
21 gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power pur-
22 poses, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rub-
23 bish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels,
24 telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous
25 services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners,

1 tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of
2 completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, includ-
3 ing mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair
4 thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including
5 the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building
6 in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of
7 articles and supplies authorized herein, \$6,300,000: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be avail-
9 able for personal services except for work done by contract,
10 or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at
11 one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for
13 telephone service in public buildings under his administration
14 by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone
15 switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more
16 governmental activities, where he determines that joint
17 service is economical and in the interest of the Government,
18 and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service
19 from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the
20 bureaus and offices receiving the same.

21 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the
22 procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets,
23 safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same,
24 for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter
25 be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$700,000:

1 *Provided*, That, excepting expenditures for labor for or inci-
2 dental to the moving of equipment from or into public build-
3 ings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal
4 services except for work done under contract or for temporary
5 job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the
6 sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That
7 all furniture now owned by the United States in other public
8 buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall
9 be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds
10 with the present regulation plan of furniture.

11 Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appro-
12 priations contained in this title for the field service of the
13 Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer
14 to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for scien-
15 tific investigations in connection with the purchase of mate-
16 rials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance
17 and operation of the Postal Service.

18 Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the
19 Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the ap-
20 propriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to
21 such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby
22 appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury
23 not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the
24 revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year
25 ending June 30, 1943, and the sum needed may be advanced

1 to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the
2 Postmaster General.

3 This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department
4 Appropriation Act, 1943".

5 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 301. Appropriations for the fiscal year 1943
7 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and em-
8 ployees of the executive departments and establishments
9 shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by
10 them on transfer from one official station to another when
11 authorized by the head of the department or establishment
12 concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*,
13 That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer
14 effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

15 SEC. 302. No appropriation available for the executive
16 departments and independent establishments of the Govern-
17 ment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, whether
18 contained in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

19 (a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carry-
20 ing vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
21 wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and
22 including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of
23 \$750, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the
24 appropriation.

25 (b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any

1 Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehi-
2 cle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official
3 purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and
4 employees between their domiciles and places of employ-
5 ment, except in cases of medical officers on out-patient medical
6 services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged
7 in field work the character of whose duties makes such
8 transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases
9 when the same is approved by the head of the department
10 or establishment concerned. The limitations of this subsec-
11 tion (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official
12 use of the President, the heads of the executive departments,
13 Ambassadors, Ministers, and chargés d'affaires.

14 (c) For the maintenance, upkeep, and repair (exclusive
15 of garage rent, pay of operators, tires, fuel, and lubricants)
16 on any one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, ex-
17 cept busses and ambulances, in excess of one-third of the
18 market price of a new vehicle of the same make and class
19 and in no case in excess of \$400.

20 SEC. 303. No part of the money appropriated under this
21 Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position
22 for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate upon
23 vote has failed to confirm the nomination of such person.

24 SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this
25 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to

1 pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Gov-
2 ernment of the United States, or of any agency the majority
3 of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the
4 United States, whose post of duty is in continental United
5 States, unless such officer or employee is a citizen of the
6 United States or a person in the service of the United States
7 on the date of the approval of this Act who, being eligible
8 for citizenship, has filed a declaration of intention to become
9 a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States.

10 **(7)***This section shall not apply to citizens of the Common-*
11 *wealth of the Philippines.*

12 SEC. 305. No part of any appropriation contained in
13 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
14 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
15 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
16 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
17 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
18 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
19 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
20 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
21 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
22 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
23 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
24 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
25 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained

1 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
2 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
3 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
4 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
5 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

6 SEC. 306. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and
7 Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1943".

Passed the House of Representatives February 3, 1942.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 5, 1942.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 5, 1942

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 88

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1942

No. 47

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, March 9, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, grant us wisdom adequate to know our duty, and, as we hear Thy call, give us will to answer. We praise Thee with grateful hearts that Thy infinite holy nature holds a wide, deep pity which atones, forgives, and saves. Its power and consolation reach around the earth, to those in tears, in sorrow, and even in death.

Thou who are the living bread upon which we must feed, the vine on which there are unwithering branches, and the Good Shepherd who leads the way into green pastures, we pray Thee to be graciously near the mothers and daughters of our country's defenders; they are sacrificial workers in freedom's necessities; their toil is transfigured from labor into a mission both human and divine. We rejoice that men are called not only to be apostles and prophets, but to work for Thee and humanity, glorified by a high and holy purpose, whose sacrifice and hardness do not escape the approving eyes of a good God. We most humbly beseech Thee that calm behaviour may possess our citizens, and do Thou give deliverance from irresponsibility and from all voices full of greedy conflict. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Baldridge, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1535. An act for the relief of the estate of John J. Murray;

H. R. 2120. An act for the relief of John H. Durnil;

H. R. 2430. An act for the relief of John Huff;

H. R. 4896. An act for the relief of David B. Byrne;

H. R. 5478. An act for the relief of Nell Mahoney; and

H. R. 6531. An act to suspend the effectiveness during the existing national emergency of tariff duties on scrap iron, scrap steel, and nonferrous-metal scrap.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 221. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the Beacon Oyster Co., the Point Wharf Oyster Co., and B. J. Rooks & Sons.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6511. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. WHITE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2320. An act to accept the cession by the States of North Carolina and Tennessee of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6005. An act to authorize cases under the Expediting Act of February 11, 1903, to be heard and determined by courts consti-

tuted in the same manner as courts constituted to hear and determine cases involving the constitutionality of acts of Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 4557) entitled "An act for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Edna B. Crook," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. SPENCER, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 4665) entitled "An act for the relief of Harry Kahn," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 5290) entitled "An act for the relief of Mrs. Eddie A. Schneider," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 5473) entitled "An act for the relief of Allene Ruhlman and John P. Ruhlman," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. TUNNELL, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2198) entitled "An act to provide for the financing of the War Damage Corporation, to amend

the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MALONEY, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. DANAHER, and Mr. TAFT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following department:

Department of War.

OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—WHAT IS IT AND HOW DOES IT FUNCTION?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, about 30 days ago the House of Representatives very graciously passed a resolution asking for the reprinting of what is known as a document Our American Government: What Is It? How Does It Function? The copy for this reprint has been prepared and will consist of 68 pages and will contain 283 questions and answers on our American Government. Mr. Ansen Wold, clerk to the Joint Committee on Printing, requests that I suggest to the Members that they may purchase this document that will sell for 10 cents each at the Government Printing Office, for \$12.50 per 1,000 if they will put their orders in before the Government prints the supply for the Government Printing Office. I am suggesting to the Members now who desire to purchase them at this reduced price that they may do so. More than 100,000 copies have already been ordered by Members of the House and Senate. The order should be placed with the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD clerk, Mr. R. L. Harris, whose office is here in the Capitol.

[Here the gavel fell.]

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 6736, Rept. No. 1875) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered printed.

Mr. POWERS reserved all points of order.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIOTT of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the Central Valleys reclamation project and also a short article that appeared in the Los Angeles Times as of February 8, 1942, dealing with the Japanese problem.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a tribute paid by my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] to the junior Senator from Illinois, C. WAYLAND BROOKS.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is against the rules of the House to mention a Senator here. I hope the gentleman from Illinois is not attacking the Senator from that great State. If he is, of course, I reserve all points of order.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, when the word "tribute" is used there certainly could not be any attack.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. It is against the rules of the House to even pay tribute to a Senator. You can put a speech in the RECORD, but, under the rules of the House, you cannot pay a tribute to a Senator. So you are sailing between Scylla and Charybdis. I reserve all points of order.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, then I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement of my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] concerning the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CONTRACTS FOR ARMY UNIFORMS

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am placing in the RECORD an excerpt from broadcast by Fulton Lewis that I hope every Member in this House will read. It has to do with the letting of contracts on millions of dollars for the Army uniforms. It shows what Sidney Hillman and others who have the inside track are doing to kill all competition and grab all business for their own respective lines.

This may be wartime, but, nevertheless, factories that make women's clothing, that are qualified to make men's uniforms, cannot have any business if they don't belong to Mr. Sidney Hillman's union.

This is the great patriot who sold this country out last year, who thought his position in Government was to get everything in the world for the C. I. O. regardless of whether this country loses the war or not. One of the reasons that this country is losing the war to date is the selfish leadership of Hillman and others, who struck against their country in its hour of need and refused to work.

How long are these traitors going to be continued in the heart of government?

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD an excerpt from a broadcast by Fulton Lewis, Jr.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be privileged to insert in the RECORD several speeches, one made by the Speaker of the House, and one by the majority leader, relative to our colleague from Illinois [Mr. McKEOUGH].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6511) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 6, line 4, strike out "\$9,875" and insert "\$12,235."

Page 6, line 9, strike out "\$402,860" and insert "\$489,640."

Page 7, line 2, strike out "\$479,603" and insert "\$629,603."

Page 25, strike out lines 3 to 5, inclusive, and insert:

"White House Police: For 1 captain, 1 inspector, 4 lieutenants, 6 sergeants, and 128 privates, at rates of pay provided by law; in all, \$344,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62)."

Page 25, line 10, strike out "\$6,500" and insert "\$10,400."

Page 25, line 20, strike out "\$137,710" and insert "\$143,470."

Page 53, line 9, after "States", insert "This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana to explain the situation.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, this request for concurrence in the Senate amendments reflects the unanimous wish of all members of our subcommittee. The Senate made only a few changes in the bill as a whole. It did not change anything respecting that portion of the bill relating to the Postal Service.

The most important change it made in the portion of the bill relating to the Treasury Department was to put its approval on a proposal very much desired by the Executive and by the Treas-

ury Department, to initiate a system of integrated accounting of all of the Government establishments. When this was before our subcommittee originally there was objection to it on the part of those who felt that it would possibly impinge upon the independence and authority of the General Accounting Office. It was omitted from our bill in the House and was not in the bill when it reached the Senate, but subsequent to its arrival at the other end of the Capitol, an amendment was drafted under Executive Order No. 8512 in the terms of which the interests of the General Accounting Office are specifically and adequately protected. The text of this amendment is found on page 31 of the hearings on the bill. The amendment reads as follows:

- *Provided*, That prior to establishing such uniform terminology, classifications, principles, and standards, they shall be referred to the Comptroller General of the United States for consideration and determination as to whether they are in conflict with the forms, systems, and procedures prescribed by the Comptroller General as required by section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act. If the Comptroller General determines that such conflict exists, then they shall not be established except by him as provided in section 309 of the said act.

I may state that in the form in which it now comes back to us it has the entire sanction and approval of Mr. Warren, the Comptroller General, who states that it does adequately insure the integrity and independence of the General Accounting Office. On page 30 of the hearings before the Senate subcommittee you will find this statement by Comptroller General Warren:

I can only say that should this amendment to 8512 be signed, it should remove any question whatever as to infringement on the General Accounting Office.

Subsequent to the time when Mr. Warren made that statement the amendment was signed by the President and duly incorporated as a part of the Executive order.

All the persons concerned, not only in the executive departments but in the General Accounting Office, are agreed that this is a very essential undertaking. The appropriations by the Government for the national defense exceed all previous boundaries, of course; and this is intended to give the President of the United States adequate and accurate reports of Government expenditures. He is entitled to and should have these reports to enable him to perform his executive duties. The plan has the sanction of all experts on accounting and, we believe, is sound and highly important.

The Senate reduced the proposed appropriation for this purpose from \$250,000, the Budget estimate, to \$150,000, which we think is adequate to start it off and to get this activity going. In this form it has the complete approval of our subcommittee, I believe; and this is the only item of any consequence inserted by the Senate. There was a Senate amendment of lesser importance, to provide 67 additional guards for the Government buildings in Washington, which we accepted. These guards, I may state, under previous authorizations, are already

on the rolls and being paid for by deficiency appropriations. This just continues them under sanction of regular appropriations.

The other item is to enlarge the police protection at the White House, which under existing conditions in wartime was considered to be very important; and we have no objection to any of these other Senate items. I ask the House to approve the unanimous judgment of our subcommittee and concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the Senate, if I may be so bold as to say so, has raised this bill less than any other bill that I have ever had any experience with in a long time. The regular departmental bills have generally been raised a very considerable amount. In this instance the Senate has added only a few items, like the White House Police, where we had previously put them on with a deficiency appropriation, and some guards in the Treasury, and this particular item with reference to accounting, where, I believe, the rights of the Comptroller General are thoroughly protected as a result of the amendment to the Executive order under which these are set up. For this reason I am of the opinion that it would be desirable to clean the thing up and encourage the Senate not to raise bills by large amounts after they have passed the House.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have no objection whatsoever to any item of the bill, but I desire to make a point of order against the procedure. The proper procedure is to call the measure up by unanimous consent and then move to concur in the Senate amendments.

The other day they had a measure up here with reference to the retirement of Congressmen. A couple of us protested on the floor at the time, but the RECORD shows it was adopted by unanimous consent, when the proper procedure was a motion and a vote.

I have no objection to any item in this bill, but I do suggest that we should follow the proper procedure—call it up by unanimous consent and then let the gentleman from Indiana move to concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that either procedure is proper under the rules of the House. The gentleman from Indiana may either ask unanimous consent to take up the bill and concur in the Senate amendments or he may ask unanimous consent to take up the bill and then move to concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I do so only to make an observation—when this bill was considered in the committee I took a very definite position in opposition to the requested appropriation of \$250,000 to implement Executive Order No. 8512, which proposed to set up this new Bureau of Accounts in the Treasury Department. The subcommittee voted to eliminate that item from the bill. When this bill came up on the floor of the House I spoke at some length in opposition to this particular item which we had de-

leted from the bill in committee, in order to give notice to the other body of the action of this body in relation thereto. I feel that in view of the opposition which I expressed at that time that I should make this statement, so that the House will understand that as a result of the opposition of this House and action of the committee in striking out this item, the Executive order has been amended by the President. The amended order gives to the Comptroller General and the General Accounting Office the authority which we contended would protect the complete independence of the General Accounting Office and the Comptroller General's independence in the performance of his duties. In view of the fact that the Executive order has thus been amended so as to remove the objection which was raised to those items in the bill when it was considered in the House, and in view of the reduction in the amount by \$100,000, I, as one who formerly objected to it, wish now to advise the House that the objections have been removed by the amendment to the Executive order, and that I feel that the action taken in the Senate is proper and that we should concur with the Senate amendment.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question. How much money is contained in this bill for the supervision of the sale of Defense bonds?

Mr. LUDLOW. I may say to the gentleman that nothing is contained in this bill for that purpose for the reason that the estimate which they submitted to us for the fiscal year 1943 seemed to be wholly inadequate and insufficient. It was nothing more than a token estimate. They had no way in God's Heaven of estimating what would be required for the next fiscal year and we thought it a part of prudence to omit the item entirely from the bill until they had a better understanding of their requirements.

Mr. POWERS. There is no money in this bill for the supervision of the sale of Defense bonds? We are not putting State supervisors on or we are not employing anybody?

Mr. LUDLOW. There is not a dollar for that purpose in this bill.

Mr. POWERS. I just wanted to know, because I think there are enough patriotic citizens throughout the United States who would volunteer for that service.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do they have any funds outside of this bill which they can use for the purpose of paying people in the handling of Defense bonds?

Mr. LUDLOW. May I say to the gentleman that this bill makes appropriations for the next fiscal year, beginning on July 1. They have money to go ahead now. They are not out of money.

Mr. ENGEL. I was told, and I do not know whether it is accurate or not, that they are now employing a supervisor to handle Defense bonds at \$6,500 a year. If that is true, and they are doing it in every State, that is going to run into money. Has the gentleman any information regarding that matter?

Mr. LUDLOW. I may say to the gentleman when they come up with the estimate for the next fiscal year, all those matters will be gone into with the utmost exhaustiveness and we will get at the bottom of the whole thing.

Mr. ENGEL. There is nothing in this record or any testimony pertaining to that matter?

Mr. LUDLOW. No. It is not covered.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think I can clear that up. There are approximately \$27,000,000 available to the bond unit of the Treasury Department to carry through this current fiscal year, which ends on June 30. That came as a result of a deficiency bill enlarging that limit which was considered about 3 weeks ago. What the requirements will be or what should be appropriated for next year will not come up until probably after the first of May in a deficiency bill. The question as to these State officers was all discussed on the floor at the time the \$27,000,000 was up for consideration 3 weeks ago. It was all brought out. They have those set-ups in the different States and they are under salary, and it was a matter with reference to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania offered an amendment and discussed here fully.

Mr. DITTER. The probabilities are that the gentlemen who have been inquiring about this lose sight of it because, may I ask, was that not submerged in the now famous Donald Duck controversy?

Mr. TABER. It was.

Mr. POWERS. The chairman of the subcommittee is a member of the deficiency committee. Does not the chairman as a member of the Appropriations Committee and as a member of the deficiency committee believe there are enough patriotic citizens in the United States to handle the sale of Defense bonds without creating some patronage jobs throughout the various States?

Mr. LUDLOW. May I say to the gentleman that it is my understanding at the present time there are 100,000 people throughout the United States who are giving their services free in this activity. I certainly do think there are enough patriotic people to do the bulk of the work, but there necessarily must be a small paid administrative personnel to plan and direct the promotion campaign.

Mr. POWERS. I think it would be well for the deficiency committee to look into that matter.

Mr. LUDLOW. There are some 340 paid employees, I think, and 100,000 who are not paid.

Mr. POWERS. Three hundred and how many?

Mr. LUDLOW. I do not remember the exact number. I think it is about 340. Certainly not as many as 400.

Mr. POWERS. What are their salaries?

Mr. LUDLOW. I have not them at hand.

Mr. POWERS. Does the gentleman recall that during the last war there were no paid employees to sell or to supervise the sale of Liberty bonds?

Mr. LUDLOW. I do not recall.

Mr. POWERS. If my recollection serves me correctly, there were none.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know why the Treasury Department does not encourage investment in Postal Savings, the same as the purchase of Defense bonds and stamps? It has exactly the same effect on the country and it is just as helpful to the Government to have one invest his money in Postal Savings as it is to purchase Defense bonds and stamps as the money invested in Postal Savings is in turn invested in Government bonds. It occurs to me that the Treasury Department could well afford to use the services of the thousands of postmasters in this country to encourage investments in Postal Savings.

Mr. LUDLOW. These Defense bonds, I may remind the gentlemen, are sold in the post offices: The Postal Savings activity is a regular establishment. It is not advertised, of course, like the other activity, but it is going along very well.

Mr. PATMAN. That is true, but I noticed a statement just now for the different towns and cities indicating the amount of bonds sold and the amount of help given to the Government, and no mention is made of postal-savings investments when they are exactly the same, so far as helping the Government is concerned.

Mr. LUDLOW. I may say to the gentleman I think that is a very constructive thought, and suggest that he take it up with Secretary Morgenthau.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASING THE DEBT LIMIT OF THE UNITED STATES AND FURTHER AMENDING THE SECOND LIBERTY BOND ACT

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time to consider the bill (H. R. 6691) to increase the debt limit of the United States, to further amend the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes; that all points of order against said bill shall be considered as waived; and that general debate shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by myself and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. TREADWAY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understood from the Speaker that the bill is not privileged and, therefore, we are conceding the necessity for doing away with asking for a rule in order to expedite the adoption of this bill. We had a very complete hearing this morning, and I think it will be agreeable to this side of the House not to ask for a rule and to proceed with expedition to carry out the purposes of the act. I should simply like to ask the gentleman from North Carolina when he expects to call up the bill.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I hope to bring it up tomorrow, if that is agreeable with the

leadership of the House. That is under contemplation, as I understand.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the appropriation bill now pending will be finished before this other bill is called up?

Mr. DOUGHTON. That is up to the Speaker; I understand that is contemplated.

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGHTON. This request just provides that the bill may be called up at any time.

Mr. PATMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the bill be read under the 5-minute rule and will there be the privilege to debate the bill as any other bill?

Mr. DOUGHTON. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. A number of Members of the House have certain views about how the national debt should be paid. I presume consideration will be given to them when the tax bill is being considered?

Mr. DOUGHTON. Undoubtedly, I may say to my friend.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from North Carolina doubtless knows, the Committee on Appropriations in compliance with the announcement of the leadership, expected to bring up the civil-functions bill today. Acting on that understanding, the committee this morning authorized the report on the bill and directed that it be submitted to the House immediately on the completion of the pending bill. As the House is aware, the civil-functions bill carries a number of urgent items, including certain appropriations, which are to be made immediately available, and there is pressing need for its passage at the earliest possible minute.

If the pending bill is not disposed of this afternoon, and there is no opportunity to bring up the civil-functions bill today, I take for granted there will be time for its consideration tomorrow afternoon following the disposition of the bill to be brought up by the gentleman from North Carolina, and that in any event nothing will be allowed to displace the agricultural appropriation bill now pending in the Committee of the Whole until it is finally disposed of.

The SPEAKER. It is hoped that both bills may be passed tomorrow, but that depends on whether or not we pass the pending bill today.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from North Carolina what limit is now sought to be placed on the debt?

Mr. DOUGHTON. It is now \$65,000,000,000. It is proposed to increase it to \$125,000,000,000. I may say to my good friend that Congress has already authorized appropriations for national defense of about \$140,000,000,000. In order to protect the Secretary of the Treasury, so that he may successfully finance the national defense program, it is necessary to give him this authority. Further, I may say that I am informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that he will need this authority not later than April 1.

7/22/10





[PUBLIC LAW 495—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 178—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6511]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, \$265,655.

Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal control: For the payment of claims certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the provisions of section 204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the Act of January 7, 1941, covering reimbursement to carriers of deficits incurred during the period of control of railroads by the Government not to exceed \$600,000 of the unexpended balance of funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1942 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1943.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$182,925.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$145,925.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$134,030.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$238,840.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding \$8,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; purchase and exchange of motortrucks, and maintenance and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriters and labor-saving machines and equipment and supplies for same; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand trucks, ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not exceeding \$750; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment, removal of rubbish; postage; including \$40,000 for stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to field offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for; \$290,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, United States Processing Tax Board of Review, Procurement Division, and Division of Disbursement for the fiscal year 1943 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services

thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), \$26,600.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$373,904.

Salaries and expenses, guard force: For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including not to exceed \$12,235 for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, purchase (not to exceed two), exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and for the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous equipment, \$489,640: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$80,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing", may be transferred to this appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such force.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and binding) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed \$7,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts, \$629,603.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, \$28,000.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, stationery, travel, rental of equipment, and all other necessary miscellaneous and contingent expenses, \$1,783,413: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement" from funds available for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Federal Housing Administration, United States Housing Authority, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Railroad Retirement Board,

United States Maritime Commission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Surplus Marketing Administration, the Farm Security Administration, and the National Youth Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the function of disbursement therefor.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$53,900.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, transportation of gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury after March 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, \$300,000.

Recoinage of minor coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent minor coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, \$15,000.

Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, \$350,000.

Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the United States district judges in Alaska but not to exceed 10 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska, to be expended for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$30,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, and any other collections erroneously received and covered which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation, \$50,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown", \$15,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses connected with the administration of any public-debt issues and United States paper-currency issues with which the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the purchase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed \$13,000) and the maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled bus or station wagon for use of the Destruction Committee, and including the Commissioner of the Public Debt and other personnel services in the District of Columbia, \$2,600,000: *Provided*, That the amount to be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall not exceed \$2,570,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Public Debt, \$12,000.

Distinctive paper for United States securities: For distinctive paper for United States currency, including transportation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary expenses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actually on duty; in all, \$1,296,238: *Provided*, That in order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the fiscal year 1943 between the two bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: For Treasurer of the United States, Assistant Treasurer and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,700,000.

Salaries (Reimbursable): For personal services in the District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes, \$58,815, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$22,000.

With the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred sums (not exceeding a total of \$475,000) to the appropriations "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of the United States, 1943", "Contingent expenses, Treasury Department, 1943", and "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, 1943", from funds available for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission (construction fund), Surplus Marketing Administration, Farm Security Administration, National Youth Administration, Federal Housing Administration, United States Housing Authority, Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Administration, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corpo-

rations and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from customs, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs laws; for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed \$84,500 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any one person; not to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed \$85,000 for stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quarters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred), exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; \$21,385,855, of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451): *Provided*, That the receipts from such parties in interest for such overtime services shall be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1524); for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories, and \$583,403 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in the District of Columbia except two for use in connection with the work of the customhouse in Georgetown.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$61,000.

Refunds and drawbacks: For the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as authorized by law, \$19,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$249,895.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$25,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not to exceed forty-two), exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding (not to exceed \$931,850); and the procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed \$468,000), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, periodicals and newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary, \$80,908,940, of which amount not to exceed \$10,834,002 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Salaries and expenses for refunding processing and related taxes and administering title III, Revenue Act of 1936: For salaries and expenses in connection with (1) the assessment and collection of the tax on unjust enrichment imposed by title III, Revenue Act of 1936, (2) the making of refunds and payments of processing and related taxes, as authorized by titles IV and VII of the Revenue Act of 1936, as amended, and (3) the refund of taxes collected under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), as authorized by the Second Defi-

ciency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the hiring of experts, stationery and office supplies, equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, lawbooks and books of reference, trade journals, stenographic reporting service, telegraph and telephone services, postage, freight, express, printing and binding, notarial fees, travel expenses, fees of expert witnesses, and fees and mileage of witnesses, which shall be the same as are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States and may be paid in advance upon certification of such officer as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, \$500,000, of which amount not to exceed \$457,380 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes: For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1943, the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1942 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942.

Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal income tax collected from such corporations on net income, and the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to general Territorial purposes. \$5,000.

Refunding internal-revenue collections: For refunding internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", \$59,000,000: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

UNITED STATES PROCESSING TAX BOARD OF REVIEW

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of not to exceed seven members of the Board of Review established by section 906 of the Revenue Act of 1936 for review of the disallowance by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of claims for refund of processing taxes filed under title VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended, includ-

ing personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stationery and office supplies, equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, lawbooks and books of reference, press releases, trade journals, periodicals and newspapers, contract reporting services, telegraph and telephone services, postage, freight, express, printing and binding, notarial fees, travel expenses, and such other miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury for the work of this Board, \$106,320.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce the Act of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1383-1391), as amended by the Revenue Act of 1918 (26 U. S. C. 1040-1064), the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171-184), and the Marihuana Tax Act of 1937 (26 U. S. C. 1399-1399q); pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (5 U. S. C. 281c), and the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of information and evidence of violations of the Acts; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public. Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, storage, and disposition of property under the internal-revenue laws when the same is disposed of under section 3460, Revised Statutes (26 U. S. C. 1624); purchase (not to exceed fifteen), exchange, hire, maintenance, repair and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all, \$1,289,060, of which amount not to exceed \$192,285 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the use by narcotic agents of motor vehicles confiscated under the provisions of the Act of August 27, 1935 (27 U. S. C. 157), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C., Supp. V, 781-788), and to pay the cost of acquisition, maintenance, repair, and operation thereof: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic Acts current at the time of the deposit.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, \$5,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of repay work, during the fiscal year 1943, United States currency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant Directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; for engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; for the purchase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and for minor alterations to buildings; directories, technical books and periodicals, examples of engraving and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference; not exceeding \$500; traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,000; miscellaneous expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees; stationery (not to exceed \$4,000); for transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed \$15,000; and for the purchase and exchange of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and for the maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$10,327,168, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

During the fiscal year 1943 all proceeds derived from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered and embraced in the appropriation for such Bureau for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4, 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to the appropriation for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1943.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$70,793.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Secret Service Division, \$4,000.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries and other expenses under the authority or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the

custody of the United States marshal or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and persons committing other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed thirty-five), exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed \$7,500); traveling expenses; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States, \$1,075,470: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws relating to the Treasury Department, and for services or information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

White House Police: For one captain, one inspector, four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and twenty-eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law; in all, \$344,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

For uniforming and equipping the White House Police, including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his discretion may determine, \$10,400.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for assay laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, \$143,470.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Mint, \$6,300.

Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$15,000, including compensation of temporary employees and other necessary expenses incident thereto.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver, Colorado; the assay offices

at New York, New York; and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not to exceed \$2,900), new machinery, and repairs, arms, and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and accessories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance, training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices, maintenance, repair, and operation of two motorbusses for use at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces, and ores; \$3,694,960.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed \$27,500), purchase and exchange of motortrucks and maintenance thereof, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of property, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and in the field (including not to exceed \$500 to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used by the Procurement Division), \$865,397: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal year 1943 to transfer to this appropriation from any appropriations or funds available to the several departments and establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1943 such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compensation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such department or establishment, where the transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or functions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal year 1943 to the general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Depart-

ment and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further*, That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and establishments of the United States Government and the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1943 shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available from the general supply fund during the fiscal year 1943 for personal services: *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further*, That the requirements of sections 3711 and 3713 of the Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 109) relative to the weighing of coal and wood and the separate certificate as to the weight, measurement, or quantity of coal and wood purchased shall not apply to purchases by the Procurement Division at free-on-board destination outside of the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to Government service, may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division": *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) in the Government service in the District of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division".

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1943 for the purchase of any standard typewriting machines (except bookkeeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches, \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95; twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50; twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two inches, \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80; twelve inches, \$85; fourteen inches, \$90; eighteen inches, \$95.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscellaneous items for

general use of the Treasury Department, the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$161,500, together with not to exceed \$4,000 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury Department.

This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943".

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786), for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, namely:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other personal services in the office of the Postmaster General in the District of Columbia, \$231,989.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For personal services in the District of Columbia in bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$25,000.
 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, \$425,000.
 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, \$610,000.
 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, \$820,000.
 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, \$487,630.
 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, \$140,000.
 Office of the chief inspector, \$262,550.
 Office of the purchasing agent, \$49,950.
 Bureau of Accounts, \$125,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding devices, including purchase of free penalty envelopes; telegraph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and repairs thereto; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of tools, electrical supplies, typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices; purchase (including exchange) of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle at not to exceed \$1,800, and for maintenance of motortrucks and of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes (one for the Postmaster General and one for the general use of the Department); streetcar fares; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos Aires convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, railway guides, city directories, and books necessary to conduct the busi-

ness of the Department; newspapers, not exceeding \$200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding \$2,000; expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding \$800; and other expenses not otherwise provided for: \$93,932.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$1,080,000.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may continue to be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1943 of the character heretofore used for such purposes shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1943, or in prior fiscal years, to persons or property in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$50,000.

Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Postmaster General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal year 1943, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, \$45,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and seven hundred and thirty-five inspectors, \$2,749,500.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling expenses of

inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500 for technical and scientific books and other books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service, \$743,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$16,000 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of two hundred and eight clerks at division headquarters and one hundred and twenty-four clerks at other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, \$780,370.

Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical, chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite or explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, \$51,750,000.

Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensation to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post offices, \$8,827,800.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compensation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and substitutes, \$229,900,000.

Clerks, contract stations: For compensation to clerks in charge of contract stations, \$1,950,000.

Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices, \$420,000.

Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post offices, \$750,000.
 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services, \$8,450,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the operation and protection of post offices of the first and second classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith, not provided for in other appropriations, \$2,450,000.

Village delivery service: For village delivery service in towns and villages having post offices of the second or third class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city delivery, \$1,625,000.

Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service, \$11,960.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery carfare, and cost of transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus fare, \$1,700,000.

City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Messenger Service, \$162,500,000.

Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery messengers, \$11,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, \$12,500,000.

Star-route service, Alaska: For inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, \$180,000.

Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, \$1,650,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail messenger service, \$126,000,000: *Provided*, That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger service: *Provided further*, That there may be expended from this appropriation for personal services in the District of Columbia not exceeding the sum of \$35,000 to carry out the provisions of section 214 of the Act of February 28, 1925 (39 U. S. C. 826) (cost ascertainment).

Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks, joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, \$60,530,175.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, \$3,375,000.

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks,

Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, \$57,500.

Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, \$430,000.

Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$200,000.

Foreign mail transportation. For transportation of foreign mails, except by aircraft, \$2,410,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to expend such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed \$70,000, to cover the cost to the United States for maintaining sea post service on ocean steamships conveying the mails to and from the United States.

Balances due foreign countries: For balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1943 and prior years, \$2,250,000.

Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, fiscal year 1943 and prior years, \$8,000.

Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, \$92,200,000, of which not less than \$200,000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washington, and Juneau, Alaska, via Ketchikan, Alaska, \$16,055,979.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed \$54,540 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, travel expenses, and not to exceed \$72,285 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$24,588,115.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and including not to exceed \$22,950 for pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, \$5,450,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic registered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, \$550,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For payment of domestic money orders after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$190,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C. 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping purposes, and for the purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriting machines, envelope-opening machines, and computing machines, numbering machines, time recorders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-route maps and rural delivery maps or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having or to have rural delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices (not more than three-fourths of the funds herein appropriated for the purchase of twine shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from materials or commodities produced outside the United States; for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$63,800 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same, including not to exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thirteen traveling mechanics, and for traveling expenses, \$3,700,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may authorize the

sale to the public of post-route maps and rural delivery maps or blue-prints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof added.

Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia: For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys, chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same, and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment, \$1,650,000, of which not to exceed \$626,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, \$10,130,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire of labor, communication service, electric power, and other expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$540,628: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27, 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable hereto.

Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States official mail and messenger service, \$16,262,900: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the

housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General, during the fiscal year 1943 may purchase and maintain from the appropriation "Vehicle service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, \$376,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating force: For personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, \$24,549,945: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed.

Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam, gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein, \$6,300,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available for personal services except for work done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under his administration by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, where he determines that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets, safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same, for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter be, operated by the Post Office

Department, \$700,000: *Provided*, That, excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943".

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Appropriations for the fiscal year 1943 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them on transfer from one official station to another when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

SEC. 302. No appropriation available for the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, whether contained in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

(a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of \$750, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the appropriation.

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes: and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical services and except in cases of officers and

employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department or establishment concerned. The limitations of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments, Ambassadors, Ministers, and chargés d'affaires.

(c) For the maintenance, upkeep, and repair (exclusive of garage rent, pay of operators, tires, fuel, and lubricants) on any one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, except busses and ambulances, in excess of one-third of the market price of a new vehicle of the same make and class and in no case in excess of \$400.

SEC. 303. No part of the money appropriated under this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate upon vote has failed to confirm the nomination of such person.

SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States, unless such officer or employee is a citizen of the United States or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 305. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 306. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1943".

Approved, March 10, 1942.



